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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1871. NO. 152.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Anticipated Disturbances in Paris.

Dissension Among Montmartre Insurgents.

Bismarck Embarrassed—He Offers to Sell Alsace and Lorraine to France—Emperor William Declines an Official Reception—Speech of Count Hohenworth—Von Goeben's Army Marching to Alsace and Lorraine—Cattle Plague Near Lille Alarming, &c., &c.

FRANCE.

Affairs in Paris.

PARIS, March 15.—A new project of law, framed by the Government for the reorganization and control of the army, has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regular, and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

The situation at Montmartre is without aspects of a threatening nature. The authorities are, however, determined on enforcing obedience to their requirements. There will in consequence be a crisis to-morrow, which is the last day allowed the malcontents to return to their duty.

Arrangements are being made for French representation in the exhibitions of 1871 at London and Florence.

Prince Metternich to-day presented his credentials to Thiers as Ambassador from Austria to the new Government. The Portuguese Minister waited upon the Chief Executive and presented his credentials. The Governments of Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French Republic.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, presided over by Thiers.

Dissensions prevail among the Montmartre insurgents. The party continues to spurn the Government up to the work of crushing the insurrection.

The report that a pestilence has made its appearance in Versailles is contradicted.

Bismarck Embarrassed—He Offers to Sell Alsace and Lorraine to France.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, March 15.—Count Bismarck has informed Thiers that he is embarrassed in organizing politically and commercially the ceded provinces, owing to the determination of the inhabitants to send representatives that to remain; commerce will be damaged by the competition of Metz in manufactures, and that he would abandon Alsace and Lorraine if the indemnity was increased 1,500,000 milliards of francs.

PRUSSIA.

The Strasburg Railway Bonds.

BERLIN, March 15.—Count Von Bismarck has made a demand on the Government of Switzerland for an acknowledgement that it is bound to guarantee the bonds of the Strasburg Railway.

The Emperor Declines an Official Reception.

BERLIN, March 15.—Emperor William is expected here to-morrow. He declines an official reception.

ENGLAND.

The Army of Occupation—Cattle Plague—Napoleon's Visit to England—Trouble Expected in Paris—The "Thunderer" and the Fenians.

LONDON, March 15.—A special correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Amiens reports that General Von Goeben's army is marching from the north of France to take up the positions assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The cattle plague is making most fearful havoc in the neighborhood of Lille.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Caesel which says the departure of Napoleon for Chiselhurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written to Emperor William for permission to leave his palace prison for that purpose, and he is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

A telegram from a special correspondent says there is anticipated disturbances of a serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent.

The *Times* has an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians in the United States. It considers the whole proceeding as discreditable to all concerned in it, and bespeaks a hearty welcome for Judge England from the Fenian oratory.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 15, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92 for account. Bonds quiet: '62s, 92; '65s, 90½; '67s, 90½.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton active; middling uplands 7½d.

Breadstuffs and unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

AUSTRIA.

Speech of Count Hohenwarth.

VIENNA, March 15.—At yesterday's session of the Austrian Reichsrath, a speech was made by Count Hohenwarth, president of the ministry, in defense of the decree prohibiting the holding in Vienna of a German celebration of the return of peace. In the course of his remarks the president of the ministry alluded to the dispatch recently sent by Count De Beust, expressive of the hope that the utterances of friendship towards Germany would not affect the individuality of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This increase of friendship, said Count Hohenwarth, would render necessary a careful interpretation of the principles of neutrality. The prohibition was intended only for the preservation of order, for friendship toward Germany would be of but little value if the government was unable to rule at home.

ITALY.

Italian Legislation.

FLORENCE, March 15.—The ministers have asked for an extraordinary credit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred million livres for the completion of the armament of the country. Debate upon the subject of the reorganization of the army has been closed in the Senate, whose adjournment is expected at an early day. The Chamber of Deputies has also approved the bill providing guarantees for the Bishops of the Roman church.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Montevideo.

RIO JANEIRO via LISBON, March 15.—The Brazilian Ministry have resigned. Senor Paranhos will probably form a new Cabinet. The revolution in Montevideo still continues.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A Seventy-Five Barrel Well Struck at Reno.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 15, 1871.

Another well was struck yesterday on the property of the Reno Oil Company at Reno, and is flowing at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day. The well is owned by the Reno Company, and proves without doubt that this is valuable territory.

TIDIOUTE, PA.

Man Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., March 15, 1871.

During the heavy storm which prevailed here last night, a man by the name of J. D. Gould was struck by lightning and killed while engaged in drilling a well on the Henderson farm, about four miles from this place.

MANSFIELD, O.

Death of Dr. William Blecker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 15, 1871.

Dr. William Blecker, an old and prominent citizen of this city, died this morning. He was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature, and has filled several other offices of honor and trust.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No Change in the Aspect of the Election Returns—Casting About for the Causes of Defeat—Summer's Removal and "Set-Up" Nominations Among Them.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The election returns this morning come in slowly, and don't materially change the estimates already given. Weston will probably have about 300 to 500 majority. The Third Congressional District is in some doubt, the vote being close and the returns not all in, but Parker, Democrat, is probably elected. The Democrats are preparing for a general jubilee to-night, and a delegation has visited Manchester and invited Weston and Bell to be present, who have accepted. Many prominent party men from abroad will be present.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Concord, N. H., *Statesman* attributes the defeat of the Republicans to the removal of Sumner, the San Domingo scheme, land grants, the failure of Congress to restore our commerce, and the forcing upon the party of unpopular nominees by packed caucuses.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, March 15.—The *Journal* to-day says: If all accounts are true, it is the intention of the friends of Gen. Butler to place his name before the Republican Convention for Governor. It is said Gen. Butler is not committed yet to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference. Dr. George K. Leffing, in case this programme is carried out, will run in the Fifth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Republicans of Camden elected their Mayor by one hundred and forty-three majority. The Democrats elect the Receiver of Taxes.

FIRES.

Reed's Landing, Minn.

LACRESCENT, WIS., March 15.—The large warehouse of Mr. Holland, at Reed's Landing, Minnesota, was burned last night, together with twenty-five thousand bushels of grain. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, March 12.—Husick & Co.'s dry goods store on Union street took fire at ten o'clock this morning. The store was badly damaged, and the stock of goods, valued at $50,000, entirely consumed. Insurance on stock $25,000; the house was fully insured. Much damage was done by water to the goods of Joe Frankland's store, adjoining.

St. Charles, Ill.

CHICAGO, March 15.—At St. Charles, Illinois, last night, six stores and sheds were burned. Two principal victims are N. F. Roche, G. P. Chamberlain, Clark Bros., Christian & Keeler, and twelve other persons. Only partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Railways of Pennsylvania.

Length of Main Line, Double Tracks and Sidings of Each—Cost of Construction and Equipment.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 15th.]

The conspicuous feature of railway organization as now developed is the grouping and arrangement of all the roads, or almost all of them, as associates and tributaries of the leading trunk lines. The Pennsylvania Central Road is the most signal instance, and it controls the greatest number of tributaries, both within the State and beyond it at the West. There is nothing equal to this most successful of American roads in effective organization, and in the benefits resulting from such organization, alike to the investments made in railway building itself and to the public interests of the country opened up to railway traffic. Roads which neither paid their stockholders for the money spent in building them, nor attained to economical and successful operation as freight carriers, have been put into positions of the first rank, both respects by being made parts of this great line, and by coming under the unified force of management which a great road has. While some temporary sacrifices have been necessary in a few cases, it is still clear that as a whole the era of consolidation has been characterized by the most marked and conspicuous benefits to every interest connected with railway building. It has been the turning point from doubt to certainty, and in this State, at least, it has created a class of investment securities almost as safe as those of the Government itself.

The following is very nearly the present mileage of the leading roads of this State, as grouped with their tributaries and branches already practically united under one management. Most of the remaining roads will, after two or three years at farthest, array themselves under one or another of these groups:

ROADS.	Main Line.	Double Tracks.	Branches.	Sidings.	Total Road.	Total Track.
	Owned or controlled.	Owned or controlled.	Owned or controlled.	Owned or controlled.	Owned or controlled.	Owned or controlled.
Pennsylvania	354	97	338	2,289	554	743
Reading	153	24?	181	...	183	416
Northern Central	107	101	80	45	187	333
Lehigh Valley	101	90	91	...	87	168
Erie	96	96	96	...	96	511
Erie in Penn	42	71	126	...	126	50
Del. Lack. & West	320	60	60	...	60	42

*Mileage or track totally outside of the State.

In the Lackawanna coal region there are other groupings possibly: some 250 miles of track contributing to Scranton, as the principal point, toward the Delaware River and New York city. The Delaware and Hudson is one line, but the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, controlling with the New Jersey Central and the great coal depot at Elizabethport, New York, is another powerful. The Northern Central, naturally belongs to the Pennsylvania Central, and will probably be united with that management, making over 4,000 miles of line under single control. The Reading will, a most complete and symmetrical connection with all the Southern coal fields and their outlets, controlling about 1,200 miles of road.

In the following table of roads in detail the lengths are all given from official and positive information, and the cost of construction is carefully stated in every portion for the length of road within the State limits, in the case of the Erie and other roads chiefly lying in other States. The cost, therefore, is in excess, either of length of line or of capital represented, in the details of the aggregate.

It will be seen that the summary of cost of construction is but $225,000,000 for ascertained items, or for such as are fairly and officially reported, and after taking proportional sums for lines the tracks of which are chiefly in other States, therefore there has been a material error committed by carrying the total cost of the Erie and other roads into this footing, for Erie alone is reported at the sum of $26,192,000 for cost of construction and equipment. Correcting this and other similar items given for the Lake Shore and other roads, the true result is approximately attained as above. From this footing of $225,000,000 perhaps $15,000,000 should be added for unascertained items, merged roads, etc., making about $240,000,000 as the total cost and consolidated capital of the railroads of Pennsylvania wholly within the State. To this record and capital they now pay a handsome profit to their owners and managers, and a second and greater profit to the people and the material interests of the State not directly connected with their management.

List of Tributary Roads of the Pennsylvania; Not in the State.

	Miles.
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central	316
Little Miami	196½
Indianapolis and St. Louis	194
Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis	114
Indianapolis and Vincennes	114
Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware	78
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley	102
Grand Rapids and Indiana	40
Total	1,546½

List of Tributary Roads Partly in this State.

	Miles.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	468 3-10
Cincinnati, Wilmington and St. Louis	259 5-10
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	167
Total	895 8-10

General List of Railroads in Pennsylvania, with the Length of Main Line, Double Track, and Sidings of Each, and the Cost of Construction and Equipment.

ROADS.	Main Line	Double Tracks	Sidings	Total Road.	Total Track.	Cost.
Allegheny Valley: Pittsburg to Oil City	112	0	23.6	135.6		$7,203,522
Allentown: Bx. Road: Penna.	4	0	0	4	P.	Penna.
Allentown: Bx. of P. Al.	7.6	0	0	7.6		Penna.
Ashland: exten. of Mah. & Broad Mountain	7	0	3	7½		
At. & G. Western, in Pa.	82	0	2	95	P.	7,500,000
Colfax to Jamestown						
Valley to Ashland	17.6	0	4	17.6	Es.	250,000
Bald Eagle Val.: Lock Haven to Tyrone	51.2	0	4.1	55.3		1,000,000
Bald Eagle Union: Green Tree to Ashland	17	0	0	17	Es.	500,000
Barclay Coal: Barclay to Coal	16	0	0	4	20	Es. 300,000
Beaver Meadow: exten. of Va.: to Mauch Chunk	4	0	0	4		
Bellefonte & Snow Shoe: Milesburg to Bellefonte	21	0	2.1	23.1		462,000
Bellefonte: Milesburg to Curtin	2	0	0	2		
Blossburg & Tioga: Blossburg to Arnot	4	0	0	4		
Bol. Bradford & Phillip.: Bradford to Bolivar	16	0	2	18	P.	1,500,000
Bol. Corry & Pittsburg: in Penn.	7	0	1	8	P.	240,000
Bol. Corry & Indiana, belonging to Bol. Corry & Pittsburg, in Pa.	15½	18	15	48½		2,130,000
Bol. Corry & Balt. Central: W. Va. to Balt.	36	0	5	41		1,435,975
Buffalo, Erie: Sunbury to Erie	58	0	87	175		10,331,972
Buffalo & Northern: Phila. to Norristown	17	17	5	39		1,654,972
Buffalo & Reading: Phila. to Port Clinton	92	49.4	129.2	221		10,815,667
Buffalo & Tioga: Reading to Corning	25½	26½	9¼	61¼		1,476,238
Phila., Wilm. & Balt.: Phila. to Baltimore	75	15½	18	15	51½	2,130,000
Philipsburg: Bx. to Tyrone & Clearfield	2½	0	0	2½		
Pittsburg & Connellsville: Pittsburg to Connellsville	6	0	0	¼	6¼	157,807
Pittsb., Clin. & St. Louis: in P. A. to Ohio line	34	3	21	58		3,196,000
Pittsb. & Connellsville: to Mt. Braddock	29	0	18	127		5,080,992
Pittsb. Fort W. & Chicago: in Pa.	49	30	32	99		2,750,000
Pittsburgh: Bx. to G. & Pt. Pleasant	8	0	0	8		
Port Kennedy: Bx. P. & R. to Charlestown	1.3	0	3	5	13	12,047
Reading & Columbia: Co. line to Scottsville	6	0	0	¼	6¼	
Scranton: Bx. of Del. Lack. & West. Co.	3	0	0	3		
Shamokin & Broad Mount.	4.7	0	0	4		
South Mount.: Bx. of Sunbury to Mt. Carmel	28	0	4½	32.1		1,569,450
Shamokin: Bx. of Mahanoy & Broad Mount.	4.7	0	0	4		
Sunbury & Erie: Sunbury to Mt. Jewett	95	0	0	95		5,000,000
Sunbury & Lewisburg: Sunbury to Selinsgrove	40	0	4	44		2,146,147
Sch. & Susq.: P. & R. Schuylk. to Ohio line	54	0	7	61		1,500,701
Sch. Val. P. & R.: Catasauqua to Reevesdale	11	5½	3½	18½		576,841
Shamokin: Bx. Pa. R. R. to Shamokin	1.2	0	0	1.2		180,838
Sunbury to Mt. Carmel: Shamokin to Sunbury	28	0	4½	32.1		1,569,450
Shamokin: Bx. of Mahanoy & Broad Mount.	4.7	0	0	4		
South Mount.: Bx. of Sunbury to Mt. Carmel	28	0	4½	32.1		1,569,450
Shamokin: Bx. of Mahanoy & Broad Mount.	4.7	0	0	4		
Sunbury & Erie: Sunbury to Mt. Jewett	95	0	0	95		5,000,000
Sunbury & Lewisburg: Sunbury to Selinsgrove	40	0	4	44		2,146,147
Sch. & Susq.: P. & R. Schuylk. to Ohio line	54	0	7	61		1,500,701
Sch. Val. P. & R.: Catasauqua to Reevesdale	11	5½	3½	18½		576,841
Shamokin: Bx. Pa. R. R. to Shamokin	1.2	0	0	1.2		180,838
P. & R.: Sha. to Tre.	6.8	0	1.2	8		180,838
Shamokin to Danville: Sunbury to Mt. Carmel	28	0	4½	32.1		1,569,450
Shamokin: Bx. of Mahanoy & Broad Mount.	4.7	0	0	4		
Carlisle to Pinegrove: Carlisle, Dock. of P. W. & R. to Del. R.	15½	1½	1	4		340,525
Summit Branch: Summit mines to Lykens V. R.	1	1	¾	2¾		40,302
Sunbury & Lewisburg: Sunbury to Penn.	20.6	0	6.1	26.7		1,175,945
Susquehanna: Bx. of P. to Tyrone	3.1	0	0	3.1		
Tioga: Bx. of Corning, Rd. Elmira & Williamsport	3	0	0	3		914,000
Tyrone & Clearfield: P. R. R. to Curwensville	25½	0	0	25½		
Warren & Franklin: Oil City to Franklin	4	0	0	4		
Warren & Venango: Bx. of P. R. Junction to W. Chester	9	0	¾	9¾		583,484
Phila. & W. Chester: P. R. R. Junction to W. Chester	9	0	¾	9¾		583,484
Western Pa.: Pittsburg to Titusville	30½	0	15½	45½		3,179,441
Western Pa.: Freeport to Allegheny City	17.6	0	3	20.6		
Wilkesbarre: Bx. of Del. Lack. & West. Co.	3	0	0	3		
Wilmington & Reading: Wilmington to Reading	51.7	0	0	51.7		1,888,732
Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg: Wrightsville to York	19	0	0	19		380,000
Zoar Val. P. & R.: Tre. verton to Port Trev'in.	15.1	0	4.7	19.8	P. & R.	
Total	4,256	1,004	1,194	6,454		$275,276,000

*Estimated proportion of cost of the line named for the distance laid in this State.

†Of two tracks completed, whole distance 38.

‡With Sunbury Branch, one mile more, 6,000,502 Welsh Mountain Branch.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Opposition to Importation of Coolies—Bill Incorporating the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad Company Passed—Bituminous Coal Bill Likely to Fail—The Tammany Commission Bills Negatively Reported.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1871.

SENATE.

Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

A bill from the House, incorporating the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Railroad Company, from Greensburg, Westmoreland, to West Virginia, was called up by Mr. THURMAN and passed finally, with the corporate name changed to Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Bituminous Coal Bill.

After discussion, was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report satisfactory amendments, the disposition of the Senate to-day being decidedly against the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Opposition to Coolies.

Mr. CHEMBERLAIN called up a resolution urging Congress to pass laws preventing the importation of coolies. Passed.

Democratic Sympathy with Mr. Sumner.

Mr. SKINNER, Democrat, offered a resolution hailing with satisfaction the Democratic triumph in New Hampshire, as condemning Mr. Sumner's San Domingo project, and of the arbitrary and contrasting acts of the administration, culminating in the removal of Sumner from the chairmanship of one of the most important committees of the Senate.

Mr. STRANG, Republican, moved to amend by adding "Hon. Charles Sumner, who has for many years distinguished himself by his devotion to liberty and justice and to the beloved associate slavery."

A partizan discussion followed the bill.

In the afternoon one hour was occupied with the bill repealing the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Blairsville during the session. Indiana county, of within two miles thereof Mr. SHAW, of Indiana, called up the bill. On motion to defeat or postpone any action on Butler's bill. Before the question was disposed of, the Democrats commenced to filibuster. They moved to adjourn until next Monday; then Saturday, and then Friday, each of which motions were sandwiched with interlocutory motions to adjourn at once. On all these motions the yeas and nays were ordered, with the result of wasting considerable time. Butler looked upon all these attempts to beat him out in that dignified patience which only comes with the consciousness of assured strength and final success. Even when jubilant Democrats would pop up and ask if it was in order to send certain names to the House Hospitable Butler would look condescendingly at the speaker as much as to say, you have your fun now, but it must soon end.

Finally, after two hours had been frittered away in this general filibuster, the clerk called upon the State of Maine, and Mr. Lynch responded with the Ku-Klux bill agreed upon in caucus last night. It was sent up and read. Butler taking his position in the middle aisle immediately in front of the speaker. When the reading was finished, Beck got the floor, and protested against its being considered. He made the point that it contained matters which could only be properly considered in the Senate, and which had not yet been appointed. Mr. Cox objected to its introduction on the ground that no notice thereof had been previously given, which point was sustained by the speaker. Butler then moved for leave to print, but he only introduced it in order to have it printed.

Upon this decision Butler looked exceedingly disconsolate, and the Democrats again renewed their obstructing tactics. The Essex member walked back to his seat to consult with some of his friends, when another motion was made to adjourn. This time the Democrats voted for it, and to the great wonderment was caused thereat. Butler was not the only member who was at sea about this stage. There had been considerable quiet maneuvering on both sides, and leading Democrats and Republicans, which had escaped the attention of the Essex member. Finally four members were seen engaged in hastily writing down in pencil the names of the House. Of these was Peters, of Maine, and the others Cox, Beck and Wood. They were there but a few minutes, when they dispersed and reported several seconds each. There was a call for the regular order, and Mr. Peters, from Maine, responded as the Clerk called his State. He offered a resolution in opposition to Butler's bill, which comprises in substance the vote on its adoption was almost unanimous, only Butler and four colored members opposing it. This vote not being satisfactory to Butler demanded a second below. He and Shelbarger were appointed as such. Garfield, who sits just back of Butler, sang out, "Butler, go and tell," and there was a loud laugh. Passed at half-past 6.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Proceedings of the Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 15, 1871.

The Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its sessions here this afternoon. It was organized by the election of Hon. Harriet Hamilton, Mich., President of the Northwestern Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Mary Humphreys was appointed Secretary. The audience was quite large, and composed of the elite of the city. The presence of the wife as merged in that of the husband is unreasonable and unjust, that the right of woman, being the right of the whole man, is not to be made subservient to the rights of man, and that no single callings of life is absolute and unchangeable, but are governed by circumstances, and that as a foundation principle correcting in its full extent the political wrongs of woman in all cases, we demand for her the rights to vote and hold her the rights and privileges of a free citizen. The chair appointed the following committees: Committee on recommendation all the Philadelphia Commission bills. Reports from the committees being in order, Mr. Lamon reported from the Municipal Corporations the Philadelphia Commission bill with a negative recommendation, but no other reports from the committee were made. Mr. Johnson, chairman of Municipal Corporations, submitted a communication in writing that the committee had authorized to report favorably the recommendation all the Philadelphia Commission bills, for the reason that the time had arrived for bands of friends of the measure, who refused to give their aid.

An excited discussion followed on the question of receiving this communication, Josephs and others opposing it, and violently charging Johnson was used by members of the committee, until finally the paper was withdrawn. Mr. Lamon then moved that the bills would be reported immediately, whereupon Mr. Buffington reported the water commission, Mr. Mooney the public works commission, and Mr. McGowan the bill regulating Philadelphia police, all with negative recommendations.

THE WILD WINDS.

Fearful Gale at Memphis—One Person Fatally Injured—Great Damage to Property.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—About noon to-day a terrific gale came up from the south west, the lower portion of which struck the city, causing the falling in and roofing a large number of houses, among them the the Stanton block on Madison street, Bradley block on Batture; Gay, McClellan & Co.'s mill, the Peabody and a number of others. A piece of timber from a lumber yard struck a man named Stevens, proprietor of a lumber boat lying at the foot of Poplar street, injuring him fatally. It is feared immense damage has been done above here.

CRIME.

ALBANY, March 15.—The jury in the Filkins case came into Court this morning at nine o'clock, and rendered a verdict of guilty of robbery in the first degree. The Court immediately sentenced the prisoner to forty years in the Auburn State Prison, to the full extent of the law. The prisoner's counsel will move for a bill of exceptions and apply for a writ of error, and carry the matter before the general term of the Supreme Court for review.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Last night the vigilants entered the jail at Virginia City, Nevada, and set on Wm. Willis, who was charged with an attempt to burn Piper's Opera House, took him to the latter building, in the basement of which were one hundred armed men, masked, and hanged him to a beam until he confessed that he was the guilty of the crimes. He stated, also, other crimes, implicating numerous other persons heretofore unsuspected. They then left him handcuffed to the jailor. Willis then confessed to the Chief of Police, and the result was the arrest of Charles Hamilton, for the arson, and as well as accomplices with him in numerous recent incendiary attempts.

CHICAGO, March 15.—At St. Carroll, Carroll county, Iowa, this morning, B. B. Ferry, a lumber merchant, shot and killed his wife, set fire to his house and then shot himself dead. He married his wife at the last county fair October, but no family given to strong drink.

The safe of the Rock county Treasurer's office at Janesville, Wisconsin, in the new court house, was blown open last night by burglars, but fortunately all the county funds had been deposited in bank the previous day, and the burglars obtained nothing. So powerful was the charge used to blow open the safe that the iron doors were thrown completely from their hinges, and deposited on the opposite side of the room.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Havana *Diario* opposes the holding of elections for the Cortes in Cuba, on the ground that the Spanish Government is not strong enough to stand the shock of an irruption of Cuban deputies in its legislative body.

Michael Harrington, on trial at Toledo for murder, was acquitted yesterday.

The strike of the printers on the Cleveland *Herald* lasted but a few hours.

The colored soldiers and sailors of Cleveland are moving for the organization of a colony in Kansas.

The Irishmen of Cleveland will give O'Donovan Rossa a reception on the 24th.

An explosion in a fireworks factory in Jefferson, ten miles from Chicago, yesterday, badly burned three persons.

A woman living near Rushville, Mo., was seized with a fit on Thursday last, fell into a fire place and roasted to death. Her head was burned to a cinder.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1871.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CHARLES PARKER, lately convicted in the United States Circuit Court of burning the ship Robert Edwards at sea, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of May next. Charles's associates, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for ten years at hard labor.

Sapolio.

Copper and brass vessels of all kinds are easily kept bright and clean with Sapolio.

A Large Lot

Of military pants at 92 Market street.

SECOND EDITION.

THE KU-KLUX

Gen. B. F. Butler Badly Beaten.

A Day of Filibustering in the House—Butler Tries to Get His Ku-Klux Bill In, and is Flanked by a Resolution for a Committee of Inquiry on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1871.

Butler Comes to Grief.

Chief among the mourners of all the multitude who have lately come to grief, is the notorious member from Essex, B. F. Butler. In the Republican caucus last night he cracked the party whip so often, and assumed such a domineering manner, that a large majority of the members who attended the same were completely disgusted. There were only eighty-four members present, all of whom except two, agreed, mainly through want of harmony on the matters in question or through indifference, to allow Butler to report the bill he had prepared to the House, and engineer the same through if he could. Butler was in high spirits, and was confident that with the Republican party to back him, he would do a thing or two in the way of legislation that would not only put an end to Ku-Klux troubles, but scare those who indulged in those pastimes clear out of their boots. To-day, when the House met, Butler had his bill ready, and confided it to Lynch, of Maine, for presentation, when the State of Maine should be called upon for bills or resolutions. The Democrats had been made aware of the action of the Republican caucus last night, and had also arranged a plan of their own by which they expected to defeat or postpone any action on Butler's bill. Before the roll of States was proceeded with, the Democrats commenced to filibuster. They moved to adjourn until next Monday; then Saturday, and then Friday, each of which motions were sandwiched with interlocutory motions to adjourn at once. On all these motions the yeas and nays were ordered, with the result of wasting considerable time. Butler looked upon all these attempts to beat him out in that dignified patience which only comes with the consciousness of assured strength and final success. Even when jubilant Democrats would pop up and ask if it was in order to send certain names to the Speaker's desk, Butler would look condescendingly at the speaker as much as to say, you have your fun now, but it must soon end.

Finally, after two hours had been frittered away in this general filibuster, the clerk called upon the State of Maine, and Mr. Lynch responded with the Ku-Klux bill agreed upon in caucus last night. It was sent up and read. Butler taking his position in the middle aisle immediately in front of the speaker. When the reading was finished, Beck got the floor, and protested against its being considered. He made the point that it contained matters which could only be properly considered in the Senate, and which had not yet been appointed. Mr. Cox objected to its introduction on the ground that no notice thereof had been previously given, which point was sustained by the speaker. Butler then moved for leave to print, but he only introduced it in order to have it printed.

Upon this decision Butler looked exceedingly disconsolate, and the Democrats again renewed their obstructing tactics. The Essex member walked back to his seat to consult with some of his friends, when another motion was made to adjourn. This time the Democrats voted for it, and to the great wonderment was caused thereat. Butler was not the only member who was at sea about this stage. There had been considerable quiet maneuvering on both sides, and leading Democrats and Republicans, which had escaped the attention of the Essex member. Finally four members were seen engaged in hastily writing down in pencil the names of the House. Of these was Peters, of Maine, and the others Cox, Beck and Wood. They were there but a few minutes, when they dispersed and reported several seconds each. There was a call for the regular order, and Mr. Peters, from Maine, responded as the Clerk called his State. He offered a resolution in opposition to Butler's bill, which comprises in substance the vote on its adoption was almost unanimous, only Butler and four colored members opposing it. This vote not being satisfactory to Butler demanded a second below. He and Shelbarger were appointed as such. Garfield, who sits just back of Butler, sang out, "Butler, go and tell," and there was a loud laugh. Passed at half-past 6.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1871.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: E. Teegarden, Receiver of Public Moneys, Marysville, Cal.; Melville Cattle, Register of the Land Office, Marysville, Cal.; Edward Cahill, Collector of Customs, Miami, Ohio; David W. Dunn, of Indiana, Consul at Prince Edward's Island; Charles H. Hall, Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago; Jos. Rice of Maine, Consul at Hakodadi; John H. Mills, Jr., of Massachusetts, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; Assessor of Internal Revenue, First district of California.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE BETWEEN SUMNER AND FISH.

The primary cause of the little unpleasantness which exists between the Secretary of State and Senator Sumner, and which ultimately resulted in the removal of the latter from the Committee on Foreign Relations, has its foundation in a dinner, at which Mr. Sumner and Secretary Fish were present. When the two gentlemen were well removed from each other at the table, a well served duck being immediately in front of Mr. Sumner, the Secretary asked the question of Mr. Sumner, which he had frequently served species, which Mr. Sumner either inadvertently or designedly declined to answer, and the subject Mr. Fish took exception. Out of this fowl question has grown the great diplomatic and Congressional difficulty which has so disturbed the country. This illustrates how great oaks from little acorns grow. It is quite certain that Mr. Fish has never expressed a determination to abandon the annexation scheme after the report of the San Domingo Commissioners in matter to Congress. This statement is made upon apparently good authority, but it is not to be inferred from this remark to be will indicated as to the purposes of the President in this respect.—*Cincinnati Commercial dispatch.*

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—Considerable time was spent in the Ohio Senate on a resolution in opposition to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, pending in Congress, which was finally killed by reference to a committee. The House bill providing for the submission of the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution passed the Senate. The bill permitting counties and cities to assist in building railroads, underwent a long discussion in the House, but no definite action was taken.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, the home organ of Mr. Morton, takes strong grounds against the action of the Senate towards Mr. Sumner, which was consummated under the canons lash in the hands of its leader. The Senate had better look to the rear; and this advice is equally good to all the Senators who assisted to degrade Mr. Sumner. The *Journal* takes this ground:

"We pass the Executive, and charge upon the men who have his confidence, and who have been his chief advisers in all the blunders he has committed, that they have deliberately blown out the coal between the President and Senator Sumner, hoping that the fierce Southern sun and his nominations impossible, in order that they may carry off the honors of the party in 1872. We have reason to believe that such a game is on foot, and while it may result in the enforced retirney of Grant from the candidacy of 1872, it will not redound to the advancement of those who have contrived the treacherous scheme."

The engineers of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge have recently been at the East holding a conference with the magnates of the Pennsylvania Central, and this action is the result of their labors. The new plans and specifications are nearly ready. The new bridge will be resumed in a few days.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders

Report of the President and Board of Directors.

How the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is Operating the Line.

Earnings and Expenses of Main Line and Branches—Net Earnings—The Grand Rapids and Indiana and Other Roads Operated in Connection With the Fort Wayne—Miscellaneous Matters.

The first annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, since the road and property passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, over a year ago, was held yesterday morning, pursuant to a call, at the Company's

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

HEREWITH is published a communication on the subject of the location of the new Water Works, more especially the location recommended by the Commissioners in their late report. This is a question of great interest to our city, and though we are disposed to accord much to the skill of the Engineers, we are willing to publish the views of those who have really something to say on the subject.

In some quarters it appears to be taken for granted that the San Domingo project will be early consummated, the speedy return of the Commissioners being a part of the programme. No doubt there are many who would not object to annexation, or who under certain conditions would favor such a policy if the charge of "jobbery" were to be cleared up more fully than it can be done by any inquiry prosecuted in the island. The place for such an inquiry is this country. While the Commissioners have been absent the charge has been repeated frequently, with circumstantial statements, the truth of which ought to be inquired into. Since the Senate appears disinclined to do this, it will be perfectly proper for the House of Representatives, before voting any money, to raise a committee charged with the duty. We hope it will be done.

For several years past the river freights from Pittsburgh to the Upper Mississippi have been by regular lines of boats, which have transferred them at St. Louis to lines connecting there and running to St. Paul. The rates have been uniform and perfectly satisfactory to the public. Within a short time, however, boats belonging to the Upper Mississippi lines have been sent here to run in competition with the old lines, and the immediate and necessary result is, freights have fallen to ruinous rates. With this shippers and freight owners are as dissatisfied as the owners of boats, for such a state of things only disturbs business, destroys stability, and, if long continued, must end in ruin to the weaker party—perhaps to all engaged in the competition. Probably, however, those who have the deepest interest in the matter are the creditors of the competitors, for no one supposes that the competition can go on for a considerable length of time without ruining a part, if not all, of those who are engaged in it.

Is there is evidence that is capable of being placed tangibly before the public to the effect that English influence was at the bottom of SUMNER'S removal, or at any stage of the proceeding had anything to do with it, it ought not to be withheld. It is evident that not a few believe that such is the fact. It is asserted that the removal was foretold on information obtained prior to the fact, to the effect that the English Government or persons high in its confidence desired Mr. SUMNER'S displacement, and that therefore it would take place. The country will be slow to yield full conviction without further testimony, the case at present being one of suspicion merely, a suspicion which, if it can be, should be dispelled. For surely nothing could be less desirable in this connection than a groundless suspicion of this sort, except it be full belief on adequate testimony. That Mr. FISH'S card does not satisfy the public mind is quite evident from the comments which it has elicited from the press and individuals supposed to possess information justifying something more than suspicion.

THE result of the New Hampshire Election is full of instruction, which if heeded will be worth as much as it has cost. When the people of a sovereign State speak out, what they say is entitled to respect, and the man clothed with power who has not learned the full measure of the significance of such utterances, becomes at once the object of pity and dread; for this is government by the popular will, which only the mind that is grossly ignorant or essentially despotic will disregard. The majority for Gen. GRANT in New Hampshire was rising seven thousand, and last year the Republicans were even stronger. At the election on Tuesday, however, they were beaten. It would probably be enough to say that up to the time the Republicans in the Senate, at the instigation of the President, as it is believed, degraded Mr. SUMNER, a Republican victory and an indorsement of the administration were confidently expected. Without any doubt the result can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate verdict adverse to the SUMNER proceeding, and a sharp rebuke of those engaged in it. The next question is, will it be understood and the admonition heeded? The voice of New Hampshire cannot be coughed down, nor her utterances set aside, as it is attempted to set aside the utterances of the almost united voice of the Republican press. Let any other State speak to-morrow and it would be in the New Hampshire key. Let not General GRANT, let not those Senators who have done this thing, for an instant suppose the fact to be otherwise. Vicksburg was bombarded and made to surrender; but public opinion can never be. Caucus may record its decree, and Senators may submit to it, but the people will speak out. If this shall come to be understood and wisely heeded, then the result in New Hampshire will be valuable to the Republican party; otherwise,—let the reader make his own comment.

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND.

If the English are anxious with reference to the supposed warlike intentions and plans of the Prussian staff, they are probably somewhat concerned with reference to the pacific purposes and projects of the French people. Under no circumstances would the form of government established in France be a matter of indifference to such near neighbors, and just at the present time there is reason to believe that a French Republic, inaugurated without civil war and securing the peace and prosperity of the people, would be regarded in England by a majority of the ruling classes as a rather dangerous example. Americans have often deceived themselves in regard to the progress of democratic principles among the English. We are apt to misinterpret social and political phenomena in a sense favorable to our wishes. We overrate the importance of individual opinions, and do not always make sufficient allowance for the difficulty of shaking institutions which have stood for many centuries and which are bound up with one another and with the entire life of the nation. We overrate the influence of the uninstructive, impecunious multitude when opposed not only by "use and wont," but by the combined aristocracy of blood, riches and education. The English monarchy with its corresponding institutions is deeply founded and still vigorous in the good will and in the interests of the powerful classes, while no inconsiderable portion of the people certainly desire no change in a political establishment which seems to them a part of the order of nature. Many things are overlooked or forgotten by those who announce the speedy overthrow of Queen, Lords and Commons, because Her Majesty has been hissed at a railway station, or because a few thousand workmen have cheered a republic in Hyde Park. The English people being what they are and England being ruled as it has been, a fabric which has endured so long and which is so well built for duration, is not likely to be destroyed in a day or a month. While all this is true, it is equally true that republican tendencies in England seem stronger and in every way more respectable now than ever before. By successive reforms one important concession after another has been made in the direction of popular government. By the extension of the elective franchise the people have been placed in the possession of supreme power, which in their ignorance or their diffidence they have not yet begun fully to exercise. Before long now it is certain that, whether prepared or not for the duty by education, they will begin to wield the sceptre which has been placed in their hands. Great multitudes of them as well as many of the richer classes who a few years ago were accustomed to regard the American republic as a failure, are now accustomed to think it a success. Better knowledge has banished the misrepresentations and consequent prejudices with which their minds were filled. Royalty and aristocracy no longer seem essential to the prosperous existence of the social state, but expensive appendages, which may, or may not be ornamental. Nearly all foreigners who have lately had the opportunity of observing agree in representing the decay or the almost entire disappearance of old-fashioned British loyalty. Its departure may have been in part the result of the more advance of intelligence; but other causes have been at work, as the change is one which affects all classes of the population. The Queen's long seclusion naturally injured her popularity. Then, a German long resident in England, who claims to have had good opportunities of observation, thinks that there is a general disposition in different ranks to ascribe the insignificant, if not ignoble, position of England at the present time to the influence of the Queen. It is asserted that but for her German partiality her government would have taken the side of Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein war. It seems, too, that some think that her German sympathies kept England from aiding France in the late conflict. Let all this be well founded or not, the royal family are not liked, while many believe that they have been mischievous. As there is no prospect of the restoration of loyalty once defunct, as the probable successor of the Queen certainly does not possess the qualities likely to revive the sentiment, there seems good reason to look for the continued growth of republican proclivities in the country. American example has done much to cherish and cultivate them, and the example of a prosperous republic separated from their island by a mere narrow strip of sea, would appear very likely to provoke to practical imitation.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

It is a pleasant relief from the dreary record of Ku-Klux outrages and murders which at this juncture constitute the principal stock-in-trade of Southern news, to turn to such an article as that in the Richmond *Dispatch* from which we cite the following. Advising ultra-conservative Virginians to encourage the investment of capital from the Northern States, and to accord to Northern immigrants the treatment which is proper among people professing civilization and Christianity, it goes so far as to say "that it would greatly prefer that a wealthy company of Northern men should embark in building a railroad in Virginia, to seeing it undertaken by the people of the State, if that indeed were possible; as all must confess that in such works Northern men are far more practical and successful than our own." These remarks were called forth in answer to the opposition which the application of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for a charter to build a road from Fredericksburg to Alexandria had encountered on its passage through the Legislature; but they are not the less susceptible and deserving of general application for being made with reference to a local enterprise. If the truth, if the candor and the common sense which distinguish them could be imitated and exemplified in all the reconstructed States, we should soon have a very different condition of things from that which now convulses and disgraces the South. But the development of the long-neglected valuable resources of that portion of our country cannot be looked for so long as its citizens are waylaid, assaulted, maimed and murdered without pretext, cause, justification or punishment of the offenders. Capital will not be very likely to seek investment in quarters where the spirit of assassination runs riot. Enterprise has a pardonable prejudice against putting forth its powers for the benefit of a people whom the slightest difference of opinion would probably cause to cut its throat. Absolute security of person and property are the conditions on which alone the waste places of the South can be rebuilt. So long as portions of these States remain areas of lawlessness, so long will they also remain areas of unproductive desert. The South has the elements of almost illimitable future growth and prosperity, and all is required to develop them is an efficient local administration of justice, and the spirit of fair play to all comers. Richmond needs manufacturers: the James river affords far better manufacturing facilities than does the Merrimac, upon whose banks a million spindles hum. There are several Southern cities on the Atlantic coast any one of which would make an admirable eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The city of Memphis is calling loudly for greater accommodations for shippers. There is no reason why Atlanta should not be made the Indianapolis of the South. In Texas the towns of Galveston and Houston are agitating the question of a further railroad development into the interior of that State, and seeking the money with which to accomplish it. New Orleans has cleaned out one of the mouths of the Mississippi so as to admit vessels of the heaviest tonnage. All she wants now is the ships, to enable her to establish a direct steam line to Europe. And so, in similar directions of enhanced prosperity and increased trade and commerce, the future of the whole South points, if only the spirit of hostility and hatred to the Government and to Northern settlers could be overcome. But so long as protection to life and property cannot be guaranteed—so long as the suppression and punishment of the prowling bands which war against both remain unaccomplished—so long the capital, and the energy, and the skill, and the immigration which the South needs will refuse and respect for the obligations of law are held paramount to any political or party considerations. This sort of "influence" has been altogether too common and too potent, and shows little of that reputable hatch the politics of that city have fallen. What with such men as "Reddy the Blacksmith" on the one hand, and "James Fisk, Jr.," on the other, and the unclean horde of their respective adherents, the administration of justice in New York had well nigh become a farce. If now the litigation in respect to the Erie frauds could be transferred to the same Court of General Sessions, we should begin to believe that "the Prince" was near the end of his tether.

Upon the caption of "The Union of Law and Liberty," a prominent western Democratic daily reads the country a homily "which like a wounded snake drags its slow length along" through a whole mortal column of dreary platitudinous twaddle. The remarkable thing about it, however, consists neither in its clumsiness nor its cant, because these qualities are as natural and indigenous to such disquisitions as Ku-Klux to South Carolina or whisky to a democratic caucus; but in the admirable unconsciousness with which it quotes the line of Pope—

"For forms of government let fools contest."

As the prefatory sentence of its dismal voluminousness. Nor does it appear to see the joke, all the way through its cozy puddles of swamp-rhetoric, but plods and plashes on as if it rather enjoyed floundering in the slough of despond. But we will do it the justice to admit that it fairly deserves the honor after which it strives. It doesn't carry off the "honors of polemics, we confess; but it does "contest" every inch of its ground with a ludicrous pertinacity akin to heroic bravery, and which not even the cap and bells can adequately reward. If we were rich we would in addition present it with a full suit of mother.

Speaking of the graduating class at the Medical Department of Iowa, a local paper says: "In the introduction of the session, the presence of ladies among its members was feared as the introduction of a disturbing element; but it remained for them to go to put the older colleges to the blush by the treatment of its lady medical students. The lectures proceeded precisely the same as to a male class of *gentlemen*, and in the work of the dissecting-room was witnessed a sight unique in the history of science and of the world. Ladies and gentlemen worked together upon the same subjects and at the same time, and it was remarked that the dissecting-room differed from that of other colleges in the quietness which reigned there and the freedom from jest and ribaldry. Ladies and gentlemen never forgot that they were *ladies and gentlemen*, and, in the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, woman conquered, as she will always and everywhere in each legitimate field."

THE demise of "*The Paper*" at so early a stage in its career ought not, perhaps, to be a matter of surprise. We always thought it was too precocious to live out the ordinary term allotted to mediocre lives. It is very seldom that infantile prodigies grow up to maturity. Over the grave of one of these sucking Solomons, who gave up the ghost prematurely, is a tombstone, bearing the inscription:

"If so early I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

We beg leave to offer it as a ready-made epitaph over "*The Paper*."

The Protest Against Mr. Cameron.

One solitary Pittsburgh newspaper among all that have come to our table since the removal of Mr. SIMMON CAMERON'S appointment as Minister to England, ventures to approve the action of the President in this matter. That paper, it is, of course, some division of sentiment as to whether there was any reason for the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chair of the Foreign Committee, but with this solitary exception we have noted, the press everywhere, Republican and Democratic, has agreed that Cameron was about the worst man that could have been thought of for the place. His unworthiness becomes all the more marked when it is considered that there were such men as Morton, Schurz and Sherman, who might have been put in the place. The seat of a man like Charles Sumner can never be filled by such a one as Cameron. Neither the country nor the Senate can afford to have such a conscience and an intellect as his elevated to a lesser place, while too great a reflection upon our mental resources to have so small a man in so large a position. He has neither the honesty nor the ability to fairly represent the country in the Alabama case or in any important foreign complication. His appointment is a mistake which is flung back to Washington by every honest newspaper in the land, and while no one will question the right of the Senate to confirm its own organization, it would be wise to accept this unanimous protest against Mr. Cameron, and assign him to a place, if it has one, which he is competent to fill.—*Cleveland Leader.*

GOVERNOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, does not decline the United States Senatorship, but says he cannot enter upon the duties of that office until next December. If the Legislature desires to have the State represented immediately he will resign. This has not been decided, and pending the question, Capt. H. C. Carter, of Vicksburg, W. H. Foote, of Yazoo, and Senator Revels are mentioned as candidates. There are thirty-three colored men in the House and five in the Senate. The Republicans have a two-thirds majority in both branches.

OUR DRINKING WATER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The report of the Board of Examiners of the Water Commission to the City Councils is now before the public. The chosen site for the new water works is a point on the Allegheny river, "just above Negley's Run." The reasons given for this choice are the following:

First. Abundance of water.
Second. Its purity and clearness.
Third. The ability to extend this system of supply to any possible requirement for a country to come.
Fourth. Less cost for the construction of the works.

These reasons would be incontrovertible provided they were indisputable.

With all respect to the honorable gentlemen whose signatures are appended to the report, I dare to offer some suggestions, trusting I am not trespassing on forbidden grounds. My remarks will be confined to the "second" reason advanced by the Board of Examiners, to wit: "Purity and clearness."

Two questions arise of vital interest to this community: First, is the water really pure at the mouth of Negley's run; and second, if comparatively pure at present, how long will the time be before the nuisances (a word not meant offensively) above [illegible] section with drinking water in the neighborhood must pollute its purity to loathing? This is a subject every citizen should ponder over, especially the members of our City Councils; for if a blunder should take place in the selection of this new site, and impure water only be obtained at Negley's run, the calamity will be irreparable.

Let us take a birds-eye view of that vicinity. At the mouth of the run is the immense oil refinery of Lockhart & Frew, and near by, the Nonpareil Refinery. These could do little harm, however, save by a rise of the Monongahela producing back water, an infrequent occurrence. A quarter of a mile above is the Cosmos Refinery, and a quarter of a mile above that is located Muntzheimer's refinery, with their oleaginous cozings. Half a mile further up is a bone dust factory, with its disgusting odors and filthy pollutions. Two miles higher up stands the Pittsburgh Acid Works, which have long vitiated the water of the river, even to Pittsburgh, with their acidiferous and sulphurous refuse. Next, but yet in *embryo*, is located the town of Vernon, which by and by will have thousands of inhabitants, with its sewerage flowing into the Allegheny. Let us ascend to the North side. Two and a half miles above Negley's Run is an imposing structure on beautiful grounds. Surely pure water must flow by a prospect so fair as this. Alas! no. That is the Allegheny Work House with six hundreds of convicts, and the foted stream of sewerage from its vast *cloaca* contaminates the river to loathing; precisely as the moral current of its inmates would pollute society, if they should suddenly break loose and mingle with the innocent and pure. In addition to this Work House, there will in all probability be located near by another vast structure, the Allegheny City Poor House with the same sadly inflicted river as the only receptacle of its filth. We might look up a little farther and see Lenig's oil refinery, but our pen is paralyzed and it is best to stop.

"Where would you go for water?" we hear the Board of Examiners exclaim. That is rather a difficult question to answer hastily, after your long inquisition which the application of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for a charter to build a road from Fredericksburg to Alexandria had encountered on its passage through the Legislature; but they are not the less susceptible and deserving of general application for being made with reference to a local enterprise. If the truth, if the candor and the common sense which distinguish them could be imitated and exemplified in all the reconstructed States, we should soon have a very different condition of things from that which now convulses and disgraces the South. But the development of the long-neglected valuable resources of that portion of our country cannot be looked for so long as its citizens are waylaid, assaulted, maimed and murdered without pretext, cause, justification or punishment of the offenders. Capital will not be very likely to seek investment in quarters where the spirit of assassination runs riot. Enterprise has a pardonable prejudice against putting forth its powers for the benefit of a people whom the slightest difference of opinion would probably cause to cut its throat. Absolute security of person and property are the conditions on which alone the waste places of the South can be rebuilt. So long as portions of these States remain areas of lawlessness, so long will they also remain areas of unproductive desert. The South has the elements of almost illimitable future growth and prosperity, and all is required to develop them is an efficient local administration of justice, and the spirit of fair play to all comers. Richmond needs manufacturers: the James river affords far better manufacturing facilities than does the Merrimac, upon whose banks a million spindles hum. There are several Southern cities on the Atlantic coast any one of which would make an admirable eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The city of Memphis is calling loudly for greater accommodations for shippers. There is no reason why Atlanta should not be made the Indianapolis of the South. In Texas the towns of Galveston and Houston are agitating the question of a further railroad development into the interior of that State, and seeking the money with which to accomplish it. New Orleans has cleaned out one of the mouths of the Mississippi so as to admit vessels of the heaviest tonnage. All she wants now is the ships, to enable her to establish a direct steam line to Europe. And so, in similar directions of enhanced prosperity and increased trade and commerce, the future of the whole South points, if only the spirit of hostility and hatred to the Government and to Northern settlers could be overcome. But so long as protection to life and property cannot be guaranteed—so long as the suppression and punishment of the prowling bands which war against both remain unaccomplished—so long the capital, and the energy, and the skill, and the immigration which the South needs will refuse and respect for the obligations of law are held paramount to any political or party considerations. This sort of "influence" has been altogether too common and too potent, and shows little of that reputable hatch the politics of that city have fallen. What with such men as "Reddy the Blacksmith" on the one hand, and "James Fisk, Jr.," on the other, and the unclean horde of their respective adherents, the administration of justice in New York had well nigh become a farce. If now the litigation in respect to the Erie frauds could be transferred to the same Court of General Sessions, we should begin to believe that "the Prince" was near the end of his tether.

"THE Republicans propose to confound all orders, ranks and distinctions at the South, to join universal anarchy to universal bankruptcy, and to erect, on the ruins of the old system, a hideous and rotten agrarianism."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

But you see the thing is impossible. Doesn't Milton say that however deep you go there is a "lower deep" still? Will not the *Courier-Journal* still retain its individuality and identity? How then can "all orders, ranks and distinctions be confounded?" Let it not fret itself thus unnecessarily. Even "universal anarchy" will recognize and respect its king, and if there's a leader to every mob? Be not afraid; nobody will haltenge your pre-eminence in the quality of inverted hollness.

WE have the greatest possible respect for the New York *Herald* on account of its incorruptible integrity, but we really cannot say that we admire its attempts at wit. Let it stick to its original honesty stone, and it will retain the regard of all honorable people, but its jokes are the most tragic affairs imaginable. For instance, in an article published in Tuesday's issue, it announces a "decline in the price of brass," yet neglects to inform us whether a reduction in the price of the *Herald* is meant thereby, or whether the market rates at which it has hitherto held its services have been lowered. It ought not to leave these things to the imagination.

"Speaking of Sumner and other politicians of the same stripe, the *New York Express* says "It is a disgrace to America to call such men statesmen." It is a disgrace, Google, which blots only have ever sought to inflict."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Since the rupture between Sumner and Grant the *Courier-Journal* has taken to praising the former without stint. We do not care to conceal our opinion that Senator Sumner has been unjustly treated, but what does our contemporary think of its own collegiate, "infinitions?" "Only libels," dear Diogenes, without his wits. Well, we always thought you had a grain of honesty in your composition, and that when you had got through abusing other people you would begin to tell the truth about yourself.

Much is said just now about an alleged understanding if not a formal treaty between Russia and Germany, for the regulation of the affairs of Europe. Though denied, it is possible that there is such an agreement in existence, and there can be no doubt that during the late conflict, the Czar acted a friendly part towards Germany in fulfilment of a promise given before the outbreak of the war. At the same time it is difficult to believe that civilized Germany and barbarous Russia are destined to move on together harmoniously in the future for the accomplishment of common objects. The two nations are too unlike, too antipathous to each other in sentiment and tendencies for any such partnership. Many intelligent Germans confidently think that the late friendly relations between the countries are entirely the result of the German partialities of the present Czar. He has always patronized the Germans in his dominions, appointing them to important offices, and he is also very much under the influence of his uncle, the Emperor of Germany. On the other hand, it is said that the heir to the Russian throne entertains directly opposite sentiments, belonging to the old Russian party who hate the Germans and like the French. During the late war his French sympathies were shown without disguise and were the cause of unpleasant scenes between him and the Czar. It is predicted that on ascending the throne, he will certainly discharge the Germans now in the imperial service and form an alliance with France and Austria against Germany. Thus, it is expected will the long looked for conflict between the Slavic and the German races be inaugurated, with the consequence of annexing the Baltic provinces and Teutonic Austria to the new German empire.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

Charles Sumner and the Administration.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a subscriber, I would like to say a word or two in reference to the heading of these lines. It is telegraphed, in your morning paper of to-day's date, about the excitement in Washington created in "absorbing" Mr. Sumner as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Why is it that the press and writers favorable to Sumner use the word *de jure*? Is this not a new Congress just entered upon? Then, is it not duly but existing, re-electing, or appointing to fill *vacancies*? Surely no political trickery, not any more than electing Speaker Blaine over George W. Morgan to the Speakership. Has not Sumner proved himself a most faithful? To adjust the difficulties that the administration is endeavoring to do with England at the present time, would not Mr. Sumner be a positive obstacle in the way? I think so. Many calm and dispassionate men throughout the country, who have not been unfriendly towards Mr. Sumner, think so. After the fairness of General Grant in the appointment of the San Domingo Commission, that you applauded, and many other leading journals not particularly friendly giving him credit for doing so but could not be interpreted any other way than showing honesty, do you suppose now that he can be rightfully accused of meddling with the Chairmanship on foreign affairs? The Republican party, that successfully guided the ship of state through its most perilous times, will not, if wise counsels, given its free people assurance that they are *a country*—is this party now to be weakened by until disintegration completely takes place, losing its power and control merely through the fault-findings of politicians, ill-judged, and leading to results by their *nonchalance* and independence? We, the people, have voted to the present President of our country, because we thought him true to our Government, and would faithfully deal with the people. Is it enough for the Democratic press to suspect that whatever General Grant does he acts with a view to elect himself? Let him so deal with be his own or at least professed Republicans. The want of power is what will eventually give the country into the hands of those who opposed its nationality. KOW-ROW.

DUBUQUE, OHIO, March 13, 1871.

The Removal of Mr. Sumner—The Recall of Mr. Motley.

In the COMMERCIAL of Monday, and referring to the removal of Mr. Sumner by the Senate, from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the editor says, that it is contemned both by Republican press of the country, and by Republicans in private conversation. This is true, but I propose show that the conversation is a hasty and ill-considerate judgment of the action of the Senate. It is a view founded on the supposition that the removal is occasioned simply by the opposition of Mr. Sumner to the San Domingo treaty. It is in my judgment for another, and much more important cause.

The Johnson treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims was rejected by the Senate hastily, and through the effect of Mr. Sumner's speech against it. In that speech he took extreme grounds, claiming indefinitely hundreds of millions of dollars for alleged grievances, which could not be liquidated by Rodney Dallas-ism, that Great Britain has the power of precedent recognition of the belligerency of the Confederacy, prolonged the war at least two years, for which that government ought to render satisfaction in dollars.

General Grant came into power pledged to have no policy in opposition to the will of the people, and therefore he could not consummate the rejection of the Johnson treaty by the Senate, as the voice of the people, by a large majority, favored it. Hence arose the extreme views of Mr. Sumner. The appointment of Mr. Motley to England, and his instructions as Minister to Mr. Sumner. Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, sent a communication to Lord Acton, on which those views of Mr. Sumner were subjected to, and claims for damages in a most indefinite way and to an unlimited amount were made in it. In reply, the British Minister asked for a definite statement in amount, for which of those claims and indemnite demands. He did what a defendant does in a suit of law for like claims—he asked for a bill of particulars. Upon the receipt of such information, indeed I remarked to a friend that Mr. Fish was not prepared to meet it, and that it was a long step in the

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1871.

The local money market is very active, and the banks generally have as much as their discount lines will admit in accommodating customer paper. There seems to be a pretty easy condition existing with private bankers, yet they are unwilling to let out money on long paper, except accompanied with some substantial collateral. Short collateral loans on Government bonds could be made at quite low rates, and many of the bankers would be glad to operate in that way.

—Government bonds are strong, except the currency issues, which are weak. We hear, on high authority, says the New York *Post*, that the new loans will be advertised for the first time to-morrow in Frankfort, the Messrs. Rothschild and Seligman being the agents.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111	111	111
10-40s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
Union Pacific Railroad	85
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacific	115½

—A Paris financial journal says: "The total circulation of notes of the Bank of France has September was 1,724,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the Government, the credit of the bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par." It is probable to the judgment of the authorities of France that, in managing the war finances, no resort has been taken to indiscriminate issues of paper money. Frenchmen have not forgotten the effects of their assignats; nor do they appear to have considered our own expedient of "greenbacks" as the best method of raising the means for prosecuting hostilities. It is true that, at the opening of the war, the Bank of France adopted some partial restrictions on the payment of specie against its notes; but, so long as the government abstained from making legal tender issues on its own account, there was a general confidence that the bank would soon resume regular payments. As the result of this prudent policy, the French have not to reckon among the difficulties of peace the thousand derangements to industry and finance inseparable from a depreciated paper currency. How serious the obstacles prove to the recovery of confidence, not only in the national finances but also in the commerce of the country, has been painfully demonstrated in our own experience during the last nine years.

—The New York railway share list is much the same as described by the *Herald* of yesterday, except a slight decline in prices. The course of prices at the Stock Exchange followed the line of a curve, sharply rising at the beginning of business; then descending during the boards, rising again suddenly in the afternoon, and bending sharply downward again at the close of business on the sidewalk. Ohio and Mississippi was perhaps the most active feature of the day, and also the most unsettled. Opening at 48¾, it jumped up 49¼, settled promptly down to 47¾, jumped to 49¾, and left off finally in the vicinity of 48½. Western Union was also fluctuated between 56½ and 58¾. A fresh "bull" movement in Union Pacific appears to be on hand, and now that the company has got the signature of Secretary Boutwell over again the signature of Secretary Boutwell over again to the final documents in this city, that he will not demand payment of the interest, as was intimated he would in favor of the spirit, though perhaps not the letter, of the recent law passed by Congress, the Union Pacific also has commenced paying fifty per cent. in cash of transportation. Harlem and Erie present interesting contrasts, the former going up to 137 and the latter declining to 23. The reports of railway earnings for the first week in March show an increase of $8,431 in Marietta and Cincinnati, Union Pacific for the month of February shows a decrease of $194,350, and Central Pacific an increase of $86,500. The upland cotton interests of the close was attributed to a further reduction in freights to Liverpool, owing to the rivalry of the trunk lines, Chicago, owing to the rivalry of the trunk lines, rates having lowered 3d., per cent. from those just prevailing.

—The *Tribune* views the temper of the market somewhat objectively. It says: The various markets of the Stock Exchange have been quiet, and without animation or spirit, except that for stocks, where considerable activity was noted in some of the leading shares. Of these, Ohio and Mississippi was the feature, and was traded in to an enormous extent, the sales being accompanied by wide and frequent fluctuations. The opening price was 49¼, from which it advanced to 49¾, fell back to 47¾, and subsequently reacted to the opening price. It is asserted in the street that this company has been positively gobbled up by the Vanderbilt party—this party always gobbles everything good, and sometimes things that are not so good—and that Mr. Torrence, of the New York Central, is to be elected President on Monday next. It is also given out by those wiseacres who always know exactly what the Vanderbilt party are doing, that a further advance of 10 per cent. is the figure to which the clique propose to push the stock. They do not positively promise a scrip dividend of 50 per cent., but with wonderfully knowing nods and winks intimate that such may be the case; and if there are not under obligations to keep secret they could tell things about the extraordinary value of, and "movements" in, this stock which would astonish the street. Those not familiar with all the "ways" of the heathen Chinee, and who place no reliance upon the street "points" and assurances, would perhaps do well to keep a sharp lookout and see if these benevolent and communicative gentlemen do not themselves sell the very shares which they advise their new-found friends to buy.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 15, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	90¾	88	88½	88¾	89¼	89¼
Do. Scrip	90⅝	90¾	91	90¾	91	91⅛
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Harlem		127	127	127	127	127
Mich. Cent.		117	117	117½	117	117
Lake Shore	95	95	95	95	95	95
Illinois Cent.		134	134	134		
Cleve. & Pitts.	116	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
C. & N. W.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	111	111	111	111	111	111
St. Paul	56	56	56	56	56	56
Do. pref.	76	76	76	76	77½	77½
Tol. & Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Do. pref.		76				
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	95	95
Ohio & Miss.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Chic. & Alton		115				
Do. pref.		135				
P. H. & Ft. W.						
N. J. Central		100		100		
Canton						
W. U. Tel.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	42½	43	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
Atlantic Express		69	69½	69½	¾	¾
Adams Ex.		113½		113½		
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Wells						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97¾	98	¼	
Do. Scrip	90⅝	91	⅜	
Erie	20¾	20		¾
Reading	101¾	101¾		
Lake Shore	98	99		1¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	116¾	116¾		
Chicago & Northwestern	79	79	¾	
Do. preferred	91¾	92¾	¾	
Rock Island	111	111		
St. Paul	55	55	¼	
Do. preferred	76½	77¾	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	39	38¾		¼
Fort Wayne	97	96¾		¼
Ohio and Mississippi	49	48¾		¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	42¾		¼
Adams Express	69	69¼	¼	
Gold	111¾	111¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	25
Minehill preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	51

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Buildings), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, the buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well secured promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 14.—There is a large supply, with a limited local demand, and quotations have not been materially changed. Youghiogheny, afloat, 5c per bush; do, delivered, 10c; Cannel, 16c; Anthracite, $14 @ ton.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Pittsburg—sales 221 bbls; coal scarce and good $5 50@6 00 @ bushel; medium lots $4 75@5 00; Cannel and higher; nothing doing. Flour—demand to extent of supply and prices firm; sales 1,000 bbls; family $6 50@7 00; choice $7 25@7 50; fancy $7 75@8 00; extra $8 00@8 50. Corn—demand fair, supply large; sales 5,000 bushels; mixed 70@70½c in store; white, afloat, 72c; yellow, afloat, 73c. Oats—demand fair, supply large; sales 1,000 bushels; 45@46c in store. Rye—demand and supply light; sales 500 bushels; 90c in store. Hay—demand and supply light; sales 10 tons; $20 @ ton. Provisions—Mess pork, $20 50@21 00. Bacon—demand and supply light; sales 10,000 lbs; shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c. Lard—demand and supply light; sales 5,000 lbs; 14c. Whisky—demand and supply light; sales 100 bbls; $1 00. Coffee—demand and supply light; sales 100 sacks; Rio 20c. Sugar—demand and supply light; sales 100 hhds; A 10½c; extra C 10c; yellow C 9½@9¾c; Demerara, 13½c; Cuba 12½c. Molasses—demand and supply light; sales 100 bbls; 60c; extra 65c. Rice—demand and supply light; sales 100 bbls; Carolina 9¼c; Louisiana 8¼c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Flour quiet and weak; extra, $5 75@6 12½; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats steady. Grade petroleum, 18c; refined, 23½. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 80@1 85. Corn firm; white southern 58c; yellow 57c. Oats firm; Maryland 40c; Pennsylvania 41c. Rye firm; Maryland 80c. Provisions unchanged. Lard steady; refined 13½c. Whisky firm at 92½@93c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather—prolific subject—continues warm and springlike, and the streets bear a cheerful business aspect. Dealers from the country are daily putting in an appearance, and are free purchasers, finding that they can do better here than elsewhere. Prices remain unchanged for all the leading articles, and holders are content to sell at a small margin of profit. Stocks, as a general thing, are ample and suited to the wants of the trade.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	3,439	2,935	6,109
Apples, bbls.	1,413	1,782	3,195
Cheese, boxes	1,452	593	1,995
Corn, sacks	3,064	2,971	6,035
Wheat, sacks	1,662	1,578	3,240
Barley, sacks	3,703	2,227	5,930
Rye, sacks	1,293	1,503	2,796
Oats, sacks	5,433	5,018	10,450
Butter, packages	682	791	1,473
Pork, barrels, pieces	7,016	7,084	14,100
Bacon, tierces	489	157	646

The general tone of the market is quiet and firm, with a good trade and local demand reported. The produce and local markets are fully supplied.

Below first wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The late advance in prices is maintained. The extreme rates were $4 00, @ 50@5 00 @ bbl. Receipts 429 bbls.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ @ cent., 3½@4c; common, 4½ @ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 @ doz; 10 kegs did $3 75@4 50 @ gal.

BUTTER—Good churn roll sells from 28c up to 31c; other varieties from 20c up to 25c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 @ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c @ lb.

BRANS—Sales are made at $2 00 @ per bushel for small sup. $1 75 will purchase a large lot.

BIRDSWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 1, 2, 3 cans, $1 75; 5-lb cans, $2 25; 10-lb cans, $6; Pioneer, $5.

BAR LEAD—The supply was ample; we can report sales in a retail way at 10@10½c @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand with sales as follows: Shoulders, 9c; hams, 13c; sugar cured do, 14c; Side, ribbed, 12c; clear do 13c; Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, 15c; Pickle, 10c. Lard—prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $22 00 @ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90 @55c @ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $18 @ barrel; other varieties at $12@14@15.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load. Supply ample.

CHEESE—Is held firmly at the following: New York Goshen, 18@19c; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; 13@14c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserves, 15½@16½c @ lb. Receipts 160 boxes.

CANNED—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 @ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 @ barrel.

CANDLES—Mould 10c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 12c; stearine 19½@20c; Adamantine 17½@18c; Eastern retail by car load $10@10 50 per box delivered.

BUFFALO PATE—Perches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 10@11c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced 8½@9c @ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Arrivals are heavy, and prices weak and tending lower. Sales from first hands are made as follows: @ lb:

FLOUR—Receipts 428 barrels. We quote the ruling figures as follows: @ barrel: Spring wheat in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 00; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 10, in sacks $6 90; Morning Star, (winter) in barrels $7 50, in sacks $7 40; Palmetto, in barrels $7 05; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for standard winter brands were $8 75@9 00; Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 @ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 @ bbl; sacks $6 90.

FOREIGN FRUITS—We are reported a fair demand, with regular sales as follows: @ lb: Figs 10c @ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 13c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—The demand is light, and we are reported sales live geese feathers No. 1 at 65c @ lb for the trade.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one. The receipts were light, and there was a similar description. The receipts since our last were as follows: Corn, 5,064 sacks; oats, 561 sacks; barley, 134 sacks; wheat, 493 sacks; corn 160 sacks. The current rates were as follows: Wheat—Market firm, with sales to a fair extent at, red winter 1 25@1 40; white $1 45, 1 48@1 50 @ bush. Oats firm with a fair demand; prices unchanged. Barley—Market is nominal; we can report sales on wharf and from store at 1 60@1 65 @ bush. Corn—Market firm, with sales to a fair extent at 58c @ bush. Oats firm with a fair demand; prices unchanged. Rye—Market firm; nominal; we can report sales on wharf and from store at 80@85c @ bush.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to note in groceries, and are reported as active trade and demand as the following figures:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards: Ice A, 12½c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hards, 12½c; dobs 12½c @ lb.

Syrups—Il and E 72c; white honey 70c; silver drips 66c; extra honey 65c; Lewis grade 54c @ gal.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16½@ 17c; fair 15½@16c; ordinary 14½@15c @ lb.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades not in demand. Imperial—Fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75@ 80c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Ginger, African 15c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 90c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY—Wagon $15@18 @ ton; receipts light.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sold at 21@22c @ lb.

HIDES—Green salted fall weights(14½@15½c; fair 13½@14c; inferior do 12½@13c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $3 @ 00@3 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Regular sales made at 25@30c @ lb.

LIME—Sales Cleveland white @ $2 20@2 25; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 00@1 10, No. 2 80@ 2 90c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 00; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; boiled corn meal, $8 per cent.

POTATOES—Supply in excess of demand and prices nominal at $1 25@1 30 for peach blows @ bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

PAPER—Market firmer at 8@10c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales @ cans $1 50; ½ @ cans $1 00; 1 @ $5 00 @ dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c @ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 3½c @ per lb.

SEED—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the retail demand is light.

SEEDS—There is still an active demand, and sales, in lots, are reported as follows: Clover, new—prime $6 75@7 00; timothy $6 25@6 50; flaxseed $2 15@2 20 @ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 1½c; Cuticle, 8c. Liberal discount for all description olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c @ lb.

SOAPS—Sales in kegs @ bush, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c @ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales by heavy and demand light; sales at 50@60c @ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8. Washboards $1 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c @ lb.

WHISKY—The market is weak and prices barely maintained. We quote: Bonded at 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 04@1 70 @ gallon; Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 @ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change. Dullness was the ruling feature, and dealers were apart in their views. That the market was a weak one our tables of daily sales will show. In fact this has been the situation for some time. The most important question at present is when will there be a change.

The market since our last was entirely devoid of activity, and we have no change to note. The various deliveries are quoted as follows, viz.: Spot or March 16@16½c; March, April, May or June, 16¾@ 16¾c; buyers' option till July 31½c; sellers' option till July 16¾@16¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, a large line spot.....16¾

1,000 bbls sellers' option till July.....16¾

REFINED

The market may be termed at a stand still; prices weak and uncertain. We quote the nominal rates as follows: Spot 23½c; March 23½@23¾c; April 24½; @24¾c; May 24¾c; June and July 25½c; March to July 25c; buyers option to July 25½c.

SALES:

500 bbls April.....24½c

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day is perceptibly lower than yesterday, but there is no animation whatever; even the new quarters which the Titusville Oil Exchange occupied this evening did not seem to enliven matters at all. The business attendant on the opening of the new board room and amid their improved quarters seeming to occupy the attention of all. Several transactions were effected at Rouseville. We quote following:

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper road regardless.....$4 25½

500 bbls upper road regardless.....4 29

12 cars Rouseville.....4 25

2 cars Rouseville.....4 27

12 cars Rouseville.....4 25

2 cars Reynoldsville, gravity.....4 45

1,500 bbls Oil City, regardless.....4 45

1,000 bbls Oil City.....4 40

5,000 bbls lower road, S. G., 59 days.....4 39

OIL CITY, March 15.—Market dull and declining; gravity on lower creek $4 25, and at Oil City $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $4 25 to $4 27½ upper road regardless.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 15.—Market weak at $4 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 15.—Market firm at $4 25 to $4 40.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Market quiet, with more sellers than buyers; refined 23½c; April 24¼c; May 25c; April to June 25c; naphtha not quoted. Crude 25c.

[To Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—Market weaker at about $4 40 for gravity.

NEW YORK, March 15, 3 P. M.—Market dull and lower; refined 24¼c.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 15.—Market quiet and no competition reported; nothing at $4 40.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 15.—Market quiet at $3 90 to 55.

OIL CITY, March 15.—Market dull at $4 25@4 29 on lower creek; 60 Oil City $4 43@4 50. Market weak.

ROUSEVILLE, March 15.—Market quiet; offering at $4 25 to $4 29; few sales at these prices.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 15.—Market extremely dull and quiet bid $4 25; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—Market very quiet and dull, with small lots offering at $4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 5:30 P. M.—Crude 25c; refined, March 25c bid; April 24½ asked; May 24¾c asked; June and July 25c.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

F H Long to Sunbeam Oil Works, 16 barrels.
Thos Chess to H. W. C. Tweedie, 80 bbls.
James Wilkins to Corporation Oil Works, 227 barrels.
P & R Refinery to Sun Willow, 250 barrels.
T Helpert to Penny Oil Works, 125 barrels.
B R & Co to Waring & King, 18 barrels.
Rutan & Co to Model Oil Works, 154 barrels.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works	16
Citizens Refinery	22
Penny Oil Works	227
Model Oil Works	144
Total	1,504

Refined Oil Shipped Exclusive by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 15, 1871.

James M Riggs, 307 bbls to Long & Co, Philadelphia.
H W C Tweedie, 80 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Model Oil Company, 59 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Rutan & Co, Lease & S, 26 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
H Reebler, 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for day.....1,443 barrels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Cotton firm; middling 18@18½c. Flour dull and steady and unchanged. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions—Pork dull and declined 50c at $21 00@21 50. Lard dull and declined ½c; prime steam 13c. Cheese steady. Whisky sold freely at 92c; 92½c was the most bought and sold; unchanged, with but little doing. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Wool—Receipts light and sales of 100,000 pounds held at 37½@38½c; fine delaine 40c; fine combing 42c; medium 45c. Coal—Cannel 16c; Pittsburgh 10c; Kanawha 9c; Hocking 8c; Straitsville 8c; Nelsonville 8c; Anthracite $14 @ ton.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Flour quiet and weak; extra, $5 75@6 12½; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats steady. Grade petroleum, 18c; refined, 23½. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 80@1 85. Corn firm; white southern 58c; yellow 57c. Oats firm; Maryland 40c; Pennsylvania 41c. Rye firm; Maryland 80c. Provisions unchanged. Lard steady; refined 13½c. Whisky firm at 92½@93c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Wednesday, March 15, 1871.

To-day we give the report of the market for the week ending March 15th, 1871.

Cattle.

The run of cattle for the past three days of the week was fair, but they sold slow at quotations given below. Prices rule about the same as last week. We quote extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers at $6 25@6 87, though we heard of one lot extra prime from Ohio bringing a higher figure. The stock on hand is light, and markets being dull in the East, but little was done to-day. Below find closing quotations for to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 25@6 87; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,000, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25@5 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs were fair, and they found a market at rates given below. Good hogs bring better prices, and are scarce—common are fully equal to the demand. We quote the following as the ruling of the market: Extra Philadelphia $8; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 50@7 75; good to prime New York, 150 to 225, $7 50@7 75; common to good Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 50@7 75; good to prime New York, 150 to 225, $7 25@7 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, $4 50@5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@2.

Sales.

Below we give the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, March 15, by the principal dealers, from which the reader can gather a correct idea of the rulings of the market:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wilson	20	19,400	6 87
J Wall	16	16,100	6 45
J Alexander	5	4,750	6 00
J Stevens	4	4,000	6 00
J Wall	3	3,150	6 00
J Wall	3	1,450	6 25
J Smith	1		6 00
J Frew	1	1,300	6 00
James McAvley	15	15,200	6 00
James Martin	2	2,150	6 00
James Martin	28	30,000	6 50
James Martin	3	2,970	6 00
Wm Heney	1	1,200	6 00
James Martin	2	2,710	6 75
Wm Scully	1	1,000	6 00
Hiller	1	1,140	6 87
Wm Kelly	1	1,000	6 00
S S Smith	16	16,850	6 87

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Klemmons & Aull	32	30,950	6 80
Klemmons & Aull	36	34,800	6 80
J E Wolf	35	31,150	6 50
J A Stough	25	18,850	6 00
J W Hamilton	2	2,000	6 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

George Driscoll	1	1,220	5 50
T. Reisbeardt	1	1,220	6 00
George Stewart	27	25,900	6 00
J Herr	1	900	5 50
Jas Pearce	1	1,000	6 00
Jas Pearce	1	1,000	6 00
Jas Pearce	1	1,000	6 00
George Driscoll	1	1,040	6 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E Smith	57	11,400	7 00
E Smith	67	11,850	7 00
D Smith	63	14,050	7 00
Imbrof & Co	43	9,040	7 00
Imbrof & Co	43	8,600	7 00
Imbrof & Co	61	14,075	7 00
Imbrof & Co	64	14,700	7 00
Imbrof & Co	55	10,050	7 00
Imbrof & Co	100	20,000	7 00
Imbrof & Co	103	14,700	7 00
Imbrof & Co	67	14,150	7 00
W Hedges	47	9,400	7 00
W Hedges	45	9,000	7 00
W Hedges	51	10,200	7 00
W Hedges	72	14,400	7 00
W Hedges	71	12,960	6 00
W Hedges	70	14,000	7 00
W Hedges	64	12,800	7 00
M E Troxel	24	4,800	7 00
M E Troxel	74	12,470	7 00
J F Eigenbrodt	58	11,600	7 00
J F Eigenbrodt	58	11,600	7 00
Orr & Williams	144	27,360	7 00
Orr & Williams	67	11,390	7 00

SMITH, WATSON & RHODES SOLD TO

Auli & M	40	8,040	6 00
E H Davis	19	4,180	6 00
A W Gillett	20	4,000	6 00
J Mosel	2	600	6 00
A W Gillett	8	1,760	6 00
A W Gillett	2	12,640	6 00
J F Eigenbrodt	92	20,240	6 00
J F Eigenbrodt	92	20,240	6 00
M Kerp	41	8,610	6 00
McBride & B	60	11,310	6 00
McBride & B	74	14,800	6 00
McBride & B	84	16,800	6 00
McBride & B	84	16,800	6 00
McBride & B	125	25,000	6 00
E H Davis	17	3,145	6 00
E H Davis	27	4,455	6 00
E H Davis	77	12,320	6 00

SHEEP

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Eryman & P	208	29,600	5 00
E H Davis	68	8,800	5 00

SMITH, WATSON & RHODES SOLD TO

H Eriman	113	15,610	6 12
H Eriman	104	14,040	6 00
H Eriman	100	8,000	5 00
D Eriman	140	19,600	6 00
A Pearce	110	15,290	6 75
A Pearce	110	15,400	6 00
J Latta	102	12,240	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

J Lloyd	50	4,140	8 00
H Murphy	76	8,860	8 00
H Eriman	104	14,040	6 00
H Eriman	104	15,600	6 00
H Eriman	128	17,920	6 00
D Eriman	140	19,600	6 00
A Pearce	110	15,290	6 75
A Pearce	110	15,400	6 00
Jas Pearce	99	1,720	6 00
Eryman & P	708	64,150	6 75
Eryman & P	208	29,600	5 00
H Dettrich	198	18,810	6 00
H Dettrich	183	15,100	6 00
Jas Pearce	194	14,300	6 25
H Eriman	104	14,560	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Eriman & P	224	19,900	6 37
J Latta	75	12,940	6 00
J Latta	80	8,160	6 00
Murphy	76	11,470	6 00
H Hines	182	17,650	6 12
Eriman & P	208	25,776	6 00
Eriman & P	208	25,780	6 00
City of Washington	74	7,400	6 00
Eriman & P	222	22,200	6 00
Eriman & P

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

REPORT FROM THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

Why the Louisville and Lexington Mail Route Was Discontinued—The President Urged to Postpone the San Domingo Business Until Next Session—He Thinks it will be Time to Talk of That When the Commission Returns, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1871.

Why That Mail Route was Discontinued.

The Postmaster General, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, approved February 28th, 1861, sent to the House to-day the following report of the circumstances of the discontinuance of mail routes in Kentucky: I have the honor to report that I have discontinued the mail service on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, between the cities of Louisville and Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, in consequence of the imminent peril in which the life of an agent employed by the Department to accompany the mail has been placed by riotous demonstrations along the route. The agent referred to, whose name is William H. Gibson, returning, on the 26th of January, from Lexington to Louisville, when the train halted at North Benson, found a number of men assembled at the station, one of whom, a large and powerful man, violently entered the mail car, struck the agent a tremendous blow in the face, and endeavored to drag him out of the car, crying, "We'll kill you—come out! come out!" A struggle ensued, during which the train started. The assailant leaped out, and a number of shots were fired at the train. Application was subsequently made to the military authorities, and a guard of armed men obtained to accompany and protect the mails, which they continued to do for five weeks. A circular letter was meantime prepared in the Department, and addressed to the postmasters on the route, calling their attention to the circumstances of the case, and to the act of Congress above quoted, and notifying them that unless due protection should be given to the agents chosen by the Department, and the mails in their charge, the mails would be withdrawn from the route. It becoming apparent by subsequent information of undoubted reliability that the life of the agent Gibson would be in danger with or without the military guard, and a telegram having been received under date of the 24 instant from the the United States Marshal at Frankfort, suggesting the necessity of doubling the guard on the mail train, the following day, as trouble was apprehended, the Department on the 25 instant discontinued the mail service on the entire route.

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THE KU-KLUX RESOLUTION PREPARED BY SPEAKER BLAINE.

The resolution for a Select Committee of Thirteen, submitted to the House to-day by Mr. Poland, was prepared by Speaker Blaine, who intended it as a substitute for legislation during the present session on the Ku-Klux question, all Republican Senators being agreed to the bill as prepared by the caucus Joint Committees. The resolution was adopted by 127 yeas to 64 nays. Of the yeas 25 were Republicans and 68 Democrats; of the nays 50 Republicans and fourteen Democrats, so the majority of each party present voted for the resolution. It is said Butler, Shellabarger, Stevenson and Kelley will to-morrow ask to be excused from serving on the Select Committee. The action of the House to-day is considered by some of the prominent Republicans as conclusive against the Ku-Klux bill.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day reached $1,000,000. Secretary Boutwell believes the Government will be able to place the entire $200,000,000 five per cents. within twenty weeks.

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Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, has been requested by the Internal Revenue Commissioner and others from paper manufacturers in all parts of the country specimens of their manufactures, with a view of procuring the best possible kinds of paper upon which to print new adhesive stamps, with the understanding that the paper submitted is to contain a fibre as clear as possible to that contained in the paper on which money is printed.

PAYMENTS TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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ANNUAL LEVEE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democratic Jollification—A Republican Probably Elected to Congress.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 15.—The Democrats of this city had a grand jollification this evening, by a torchlight procession, great bonfires on Market square, fireworks, illumination, &c. The statement that Morrison was elected Senator from this district is incorrect. There is no choice; neither is it altogether certain that Small is defeated for Congress, as he runs far ahead of Pike in this city, and his defeat was reckoned from the Governor's.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

LIST OF REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The new list of reduced prices just adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central lines to the north and Western points are as follows: Freight list per cwt. for first-class goods, dry goods, boots and shoes and general merchandise from New York to Albany, $1 00; Cairo, $1 29; Louisville, $1 74; Nashville, $1 45; Cincinnati, 95; Cleveland, 56; Toledo, 56; Sandusky, 75; Detroit, 75; Kansas City, $1 84; St. Louis, $1 29; Saint Joseph, $1 99; Keokuk, $1 34; Milwaukee, $1 00. Rates by way of Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports also show a considerable reduction in prices.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD ELECTION.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company held at the office of the company in this city yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Jas. A. Raynor, Wm. S. Williams, E. D. Morgan, J. A. Griswold, Oakes Ames, Thos. W. Pearce, Peter Barlow, Geo. Ireland, William M. Tweed, James H. Banker, Harrison Durkee, John Stewart, Louis A. Van Hoffman, Levi P. Morton and James P. Seligman. At a meeting of the Directors above elected, held this day for the election of officers, James A. Raynor was elected President, John A. Griswold Vice President, Harrison Durkee Treasurer, and J. D. Howell Secretary. The executive committee elected to serve the ensuing year, and to whom is confided the management of the affairs of the company, are Oakes Ames, E. D. Morgan, Jas. H. Banker, Harrison Durkee, John Stewart, L. P. Morton, John A. Griswold and Thos. W. Williams.

CUMBERLAND AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—At Lebanon, Ky., yesterday afternoon, the President and Directors of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad signed a contract with Wyer & Hay for the building of road, from Campbellsburg to Greensburg. The company have funds on hand to pay for the work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Holly Waterworks at Covington, Ky., were tested yesterday in the presence of delegations from several other cities, and gave entire satisfaction.

The following roads will carry delegates at half fare to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to occur in Cincinnati April sixth and seventh: Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Fort Wayne, Jackson and Springfield and Illinois Southeastern, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and Dayton but not half fare; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pennsylvania Central, Burlington and Missouri River, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rog Sugar, Nashville and Portsmouth Packet Companies carry at half fare.

The evidence in the impeachment case of Guy Holden, of North Carolina, closed on Tuesday, and the arguments commenced yesterday. A vote will be taken next week.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, after consultation with leading citizens, has withdrawn the State arms from the negro militia, and quiet is restored in Chester and York counties.

Thomas Guntrum, aged fourteen, was caught in the machinery of a cotton factory in Chicago yesterday, and crushed to death.

Day Kimball, of the firm of Fanchair & Kimball, and President of the Atlas Bank, Boston, died yesterday of injuries received a few days since.

On Sunday last at Racine, Wis., three small children of Mrs. Bauman died within a few hours, and were all buried together on Monday. Two of the children were twins.

More Ku-Klux.

A LETTER FROM B. F. B.

Giving Eight Reasons Why He Will Not Serve as Chairman of the Special Committee of Investigation.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

The Essex member, upon being thus admonished, turned around, white with rage, and responded, "After that remark, I most certainly will not." Maynard being substituted in his stead, the members commenced filing down the aisle to sustain their previous action. Among the Republicans voting in the affirmative were such leaders as Dawes, Garfield, Wheeler, and Blair, of Michigan. When Butler saw the turn affairs had taken, he broke out with the exclamation, "It's no more than I expected. I have been sold out by men who did not attend the caucus." This vote resulted 102 to 15. The question then recurred upon the passage of Peters's bill, which was finally successful by 125 to 67. The Chair immediately announced the committee, when the House adjourned.

In the meantime the Senate had been in caucus for two hours, discussing the propriety of entering upon Ku-klux legislation, and as to what manner of bill would be agreed upon and passed. It was almost the unanimous opinion that Butler's bill was the strongest. It was suggested that the subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee, so that a bill might be prepared in a constitutional and legal manner. While the debate was going on here, word came that the House had defeated Butler's bill and adopted a very moderate one in its stead.

Mr. Trumbull immediately went over to the House, procured a transcript of Peters's bill, and the House bill, on the car, crying, "We'll kill you—come out! come out!" A struggle ensued, during which the train started. The assailant leaped out, and a number of shots were fired at the train. Application was subsequently made to the military authorities, and a guard of armed men obtained to accompany and protect the mails, which they continued to do for five weeks. A circular letter was meantime prepared in the Department, and addressed to the postmasters on the route, calling their attention to the circumstances of the case, and to the act of Congress above quoted, and notifying them that unless due protection should be given to the agents chosen by the Department, and the mails in their charge, the mails would be withdrawn from the route. It becoming apparent by subsequent information of undoubted reliability that the life of the agent Gibson would be in danger with or without the military guard, and a telegram having been received under date of the 24 instant from the the United States Marshal at Frankfort, suggesting the necessity of doubling the guard on the mail train, the following day, as trouble was apprehended, the Department on the 25 instant discontinued the mail service on the entire route.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

LIST OF REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The new list of reduced prices just adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central lines to the north and Western points are as follows: Freight list per cwt. for first-class goods, dry goods, boots and shoes and general merchandise from New York to Albany, $1 00; Cairo, $1 29; Louisville, $1 74; Nashville, $1 45; Cincinnati, 95; Cleveland, 56; Toledo, 56; Sandusky, 75; Detroit, 75; Kansas City, $1 84; St. Louis, $1 29; Saint Joseph, $1 99; Keokuk, $1 34; Milwaukee, $1 00. Rates by way of Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports also show a considerable reduction in prices.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD ELECTION.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company held at the office of the company in this city yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Jas. A. Raynor, Wm. S. Williams, E. D. Morgan, J. A. Griswold, Oakes Ames, Thos. W. Pearce, Peter Barlow, Geo. Ireland, William M. Tweed, James H. Banker, Harrison Durkee, John Stewart, Louis A. Van Hoffman, Levi P. Morton and James P. Seligman. At a meeting of the Directors above elected, held this day for the election of officers, James A. Raynor was elected President, John A. Griswold Vice President, Harrison Durkee Treasurer, and J. D. Howell Secretary. The executive committee elected to serve the ensuing year, and to whom is confided the management of the affairs of the company, are Oakes Ames, E. D. Morgan, Jas. H. Banker, Harrison Durkee, John Stewart, L. P. Morton, John A. Griswold and Thos. W. Williams.

CUMBERLAND AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—At Lebanon, Ky., yesterday afternoon, the President and Directors of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad signed a contract with Wyer & Hay for the building of road, from Campbellsburg to Greensburg. The company have funds on hand to pay for the work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Holly Waterworks at Covington, Ky., were tested yesterday in the presence of delegations from several other cities, and gave entire satisfaction.

The following roads will carry delegates at half fare to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to occur in Cincinnati April sixth and seventh: Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, Fort Wayne, Jackson and Springfield and Illinois Southeastern, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and Dayton but not half fare; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pennsylvania Central, Burlington and Missouri River, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rog Sugar, Nashville and Portsmouth Packet Companies carry at half fare.

The evidence in the impeachment case of Guy Holden, of North Carolina, closed on Tuesday, and the arguments commenced yesterday. A vote will be taken next week.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, after consultation with leading citizens, has withdrawn the State arms from the negro militia, and quiet is restored in Chester and York counties.

Thomas Guntrum, aged fourteen, was caught in the machinery of a cotton factory in Chicago yesterday, and crushed to death.

Day Kimball, of the firm of Fanchair & Kimball, and President of the Atlas Bank, Boston, died yesterday of injuries received a few days since.

On Sunday last at Racine, Wis., three small children of Mrs. Bauman died within a few hours, and were all buried together on Monday. Two of the children were twins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reception of Emperor William at Saarbrueck and Frankfort—Preparations for the Reception of the Assembly at Versailles—Marshal McMahon in Paris—Publication of French Official Documents Prohibited, &c., &c.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor of Germany at Saarbrueck.

SAARBRUECK, March 15.—Emperor William and party arrived here to-day. He was received by the Governor General in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers and was presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine provinces. After a brief rest the Emperor and party resumed their journey to Berlin.

His Arrival at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived in this city to-night. The entire city was illuminated, flags were flying everywhere, and triumphal arches span the principal streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens is unbounded. The Burgomaster presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Emperor.

Deputation of Russian Officers to Salute the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his return to Berlin. They will be presented to the Emperor by Field Marshal Von Wrangel.

Instructions Given to Prussian Representatives in the Peace Conference.

BERLIN, March 15.—A cabinet conference was held at the Foreign Office yesterday and to-day, at which Von Arnim and Bulow were present, and received full instructions before proceeding to Brussels to negotiate a final treaty of peace with France.

ENGLAND.

Preparation for the Reception of the Assembly at Versailles—Marshal McMahon in Paris—Publication of French Official Documents Prohibited.

PARIS, March 15.—President Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly as a mark of respect for that body. Meetings of the Cabinet will hereafter be held at Versailles.

Le Soir says the Assembly have granted President Thiers a supply of three million francs for the immediate expenses of the Government. It is estimated that 60,000,000 francs can be realized from the crown property, and for the abolition of pensions and all soldiers whose time of service has expired will leave the city of Paris for the honors will be given to-day. He also states that he will not accept his assignment upon the committee which the Speaker made to-day, and Messrs. Shellabarger, Bob Stevenson and Kelley also announce that they will resign. Butler is now engaged in writing a letter for publication to-morrow, showing the inefficiency of Peters's bill, and taking ground that it will weaken the Republican party more than anything else at the present time, and all the talk he had upon this subject, would make party capital for the Democrats in the coming campaign. He also labors to show the futility of appointing a Committee to proceed through the Southern States, stating that it would be about the best adjourned session and second one of the evils that Congress is called upon to remedy.

Mr. Butler's Letter Declining the Honor.

Following is Butler's letter in full:

To the Republicans of the House of Representatives:

Having been publicly, against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker as chairman of the committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered to-day by Democratic votes against the most earnest appeals of more than a two-thirds majority of the Republicans of the House, and certainly against the almost unanimous wish of the prominent Republicans from the States whose it most specially concerns, my self-respect and deference to your good opinion requires me to explain to you, and through you to the country, why I shall not serve on that committee. My judgment, even if it be that no good, but harm only, can come of it to the Republican party.

First, because this committee was forced upon the Republicans by the nearly unanimous vote of the Democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty of their Republican allies, against the decision of the majority of that party in a duly called caucus of more than two-thirds.

Secondly, because this Committee was raised by a combination of the Democracy, aided by with the Democracy, one class willing to permit the slaughter and extermination of their political friends in the South if the latter could only be found, for mere mischief, by an early adjournment of Congress, and the Democracy acting with them in pursuance of a deliberate plan carefully concocted, in my belief, to murder and outrage enough Union men in the south to overcome by fear, fifteen or twenty thousand Republican majority at the next Presidential election, or, failing in that, to embroil the country so that them no harm, and that it will furnish an excuse to the fourth Republican to vote with them for an early adjournment without legislation to protect the Union men in the rebel States.

Third, because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose. Sitting in vacation, it can command no testimony now, for it has no mischief, by an early adjournment of Congress, and the Democracy acting with them in pursuance of a deliberate plan carefully concocted, in my belief, to murder and outrage enough Union men in the south to overcome by fear, fifteen or twenty thousand Republican majority at the next Presidential election, or, failing in that, to embroil the country so that them no harm, and that it will furnish an excuse to the fourth Republican to vote with them for an early adjournment without legislation to protect the Union men in the rebel States.

Third, because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose. Sitting in vacation, it can command no testimony now, for it has no means to compel the attendance of a single witness who does not choose to come, or to answer from one when he does come, as the only method by which any witness can be compelled to testify to a congressional committee and made to answer when unwilling, as the House being in session, by its order of adjournment may punish as for a high contempt during the session only, so that any unwilling witness can be compelled to testify to anything, and witnesses willingly coming before the committee to testify to anything against their Ku-klux neighbors would be killed on the way home before the committee room, I do not, therefore, propose to make that committee a mockery, to add to the number of every faithful Union man South who shall be brought before it, and to have no result but truthful evidence—states of outrage and wrong which I know to exist there.

Fourth, because my service as chairman of the committee would furnish the best electioneering document for the use of the Democracy in the coming contest; in this that the report of the committee, when made, would be wholly unsatisfactory and useless to show the exact state of things at the South. Whenever and wherever the committee would go, there would be no danger and peace, and we would be compelled so to report. Where we were not and could not be, hundred murder, robbery and arson would stalk abroad at night, to be disbanded by the rising sun. I have not the slightest doubt that while serving on your committee in the Southern States, I should be treated with the highest and most distinguished consideration and respect. That would be in the farthest degree patriotic and Southern men understand politics. I fully believe that I can go anywhere through every portion of the South alone and unattended, and *a fortiori*, when at the head of a Congressional committee of investigation, without personal danger or discourtesy, but when Republicans should claim in the canvass that it was necessary to institute the Republican party in order to have peace at the South and protect our loyal friends there, they would be answered in every Democratic hustings, "You are not to be believed when you say that the laws cannot be executed at the South, and men's lives and property are in danger there. When you use that General Butler—the man who hanged one of these rebels' brethren—the man who brought New Orleans into subjection—the man who is most hated and villified in the South than any other, can go though it untouched and unharmed. I have no intention to have any further action on and breaking down the Republican party by furnishing in my own person such a signal example of cowardly fear.

Fifth, because with these views of the efficiency and powers of the committee, my services would be useless, and I am not accustomed to undertake to do that which I feel that I have no power successfully to accomplish, and it is a parliamentary practice which has lately been illustrated by a signal instance in the Senate that the chairman of the committee should be in harmony with the majority who constitute it, and there is no element of harmony between me and that Democratic party, largely composed of secessionists, old whigs and know nothings, who are the majority that constitute this committee.

Sixth, because the committee was brought into being by a legislative trick, and not a creditable one at that, to which the wishes of the Republican majority of the House have been thwarted by a Republican minority, by the aid of the Democratic votes, with which the proceedings as a Republican I desire most effectually to divorce myself.

Seventh, because the resolution which authorized the Committee was so framed, and in my belief purposely in the interest of the Democratic party that such committee cannot report under the rules of the House in the face of Democratic opposition and by which I am bound, to have a year from this time, power not being inserted in it, to report at all. The House is now in session, and sits here for more than four months, would deter me if I believed any good could arise to the country from the labor or exposure. I have spent more than one summer under a Southern sky to give what aid I could in preserving the life of the country, and if any good could come of it, I would be quite willing to spend another, although when there before I was master of the rebellion within its reach, and the scarcely less deadly and venomous virulent spirit, I was compelled to hear this order to address you, in declining to serve, because the announcement of the Committee was not made by the Speaker until after the vote of adjournment had been taken, and immediately thereupon his brain—her fell, by which the possibility of resigning the place that was attempted to be forced upon me at the time, I believe I can demonstrate now, if a majority of a parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts man from a committee at pleasure, that is quite another thing for the Speaker to force another on a committee against his consent.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and servant. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE COAL MINERS.

Another Strike Threatened—The Bituminous Miners Resolve to Suspend Work in a Few Days.

MAHONOY CITY, PA., March 15.—The miners of the bituminous region, out of sympathy for the anthracite miners, have resolved to suspend work in a few days. The bituminous coal fields west through the Cheinango Valley employ twenty thousand miners. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, and other roads are now using bituminous coal, and should these miners suspend work, the railroads will be deprived of their supply of coal.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1871.

FOR THE WEST.

A company of about fifty persons, men, women and children, left this city, this morning, for Cheyenne and Denver. The object is to establish a colony in Colorado.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL JORDAN

Will be commenced next Monday.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The subscriptions to the French relief fund amount to $122,000.

STEAMER SUNK DOWN.

The steamer Electra, of the Providence line, while passing through Hellgate on her way to this city, was run down by a schooner this morning. A few slight bruises were destroyed, and the freight generally injured. The first mate of the steamer was killed. He was standing in one of the deck houses, and was crushed by an anchor.

BANQUET TO THE PRESS.

The publishers of the *Albion* gave a banquet to the press of the city at the Astor House this evening. Henry Ward Beecher presided. Messrs. Bryant, Greely, Tilton and others made addresses.

FIRES.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The variety store, No. 159, and confectionery, No. 157 Royal street, were burned to-day. Loss $10,000; insured.

Aheona, Cincinnati. Departed—Aheona, Hibson, St. Louis; Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Palestine, from Henderson, after several abortive efforts to get over the falls, and was backing down, when her hawsers caught and were torn from her moorings, and one badly broken. The Nashville has withdrawn from the Cumberland trade.

VICKSBURG, March 15.—Down—Katie, for Arkansas river; Strader, for Shreveport, last night. Up—Wanamita, last night. Weather warm and cloudy. River rising.

TERRIBLE STORM AT SEA.

Fearful Voyage of the Europe—The Captain and Two Mates Lost Overboard.

The steamship Europe, Captain McDonald, of the Anchor Line, which arrived at New York, from Glasgow, on Monday, encountered a "week of horrors" on the passage. Squally weather was experienced during the first four days, and on March 3d, seven days out, the gale increased in fury. The scene at eight o'clock P. M. is described as having been awful. In all directions foam-crested waves, from seventy to eighty feet high, ran roaring upon the gallant vessel, threatening to crush her, but she rode like a duck. Men waited and listened with blanched faces; women sobbed and prayed, and little children added their cries to the fearful uproar. About an hour later, when the excitement among the passengers had somewhat subsided, Capt. McDonald went on deck to give instructions to the officer in charge, when he was startled to see a sea rushing over the bridge. Mr. Corson accepted the challenge and the two started forward. They had barely reached the end of the deck-house when the ship gave a sudden lurch to starboard, and Mr. Corson's courage evidently failed, for he said, "Captain, I'll go back, as I've only got my slippers on." The Captain laughed, and said, "All right; go back, boy." Mr. Corson started, but Captain Lake gave one of yourself," and re-entered the cabin. He had barely seated himself when they heard what was a tremendous crash, quickly followed by the hoarse yells of the seamen. "Help! The captain's overboard!" Mr. Corson sprang up the steps, and saw at a glance the full extent of the disaster. A mass of water had struck the bridge, carried the starboard side, twisting the horizontal iron railing into a perpendicular position, and bearing the bridge up like paper. This broke the wave, and its crest fell with a crash upon the forward side of the bridge, snapping the stanchions and grinding that part of the flooring into kindling wood. The almost solid mountain of water then bounded off into the sea again, staving in two boats and breaking the mainboom, having evidently turned it somewhat in its passage. It whelmed the captain and first and second mates, sweeping them far off into the deep. The ship was speedily slowed and stopped, and the buoys and ropes were cast into the waves, but without avail. Not a sign of the captain or mates was kept a secret from all but the cabin passengers. The remainder of the night was spent in prayers and tears. Even the bravest refused to occupy their berths, and for hours the only light was that in the saloon. Meantime the gale became a tornado. At about midnight another wave struck the Europa, and the terrified passengers fled in a body to the saloon. The hurricane continued through the night and all day on Sunday, Sunday night and Monday, the vessel from necessity going under a very slow head of steam and by the wind. The storm abated on the night of the disaster, one of the intermediate passengers heard the captain's cry and raised the cry among his fellows. Next morning it was told to the steerage passengers, filling them with consternation. On Sunday night a meeting of the cabin passengers was held, and a committee of two appointed to wait upon Mr. Corson and request that one from the steerage passengers—was sent to the Tuesday last to organize the Board. H. J. Jewett, by a note addressed to the Secretary, declined to be considered as a Director, and upon such action being taken on his part, T. L. Jewett decided to resign and suggested as President of the Company. These, in brief, are the facts leading to and resulting in the changes made in the officials of the company. I don't know that there were or are any conflicts of opinion or feeling as to the past management, and that the different men who have left to the present position of the parties, were of a public rather than of a private character, of anything arising out of the immediate management of the roads.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, grocer of Hazlewood, has leased Glenwood Grove, on the Monongahela river, and is going to have it fitted up in good style for picnics, &c., this summer.

A PROMINENT hotel keeper on Penn street was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Koenig on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, and also for bigamy on oath of his wife. He was held to bail for a hearing to-day, when the facts in the case will be fully developed.

UNDER a paragraph in the Harrisburg *Patriot* we learn that Col. John H. Yohe, of Columbia county, father of the boy who was murdered in that county recently, expresses himself satisfied of the guilt of Charles Fredericks, who is now in the penitentiary serving out a sentence for passing counterfeit money, and Michael Hartzell, who is in the jail of the county awaiting sentence on a similar charge, implicated his son. In the confession he made he accused against them, and the necessary steps for bringing them to trial will be taken at the earliest possible moment.

New Musical Warerooms.

Persons passing up or down Fifth avenue, cannot fail to notice the attractive warerooms opened by Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue. The new firm starts out under favorable auspices, and offer a splendid stock of musical instruments at the very lowest prices. Their stock of pianos and organs embrace some of the very best instruments manufactured. They have secured the sole agency for the celebrated Taylor & Farley organs, and have them in some beautiful styles of cases at prices ranging from fifty dollars upwards. Every instrument sold by this firm they believe they are guaranteed to be the very lowest. The firm are prepared to rent instruments on the most favorable terms, and will allow the rent to go towards the purchase, and old instruments are taken at their full value in exchange for new ones. They have taken the warerooms lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue, second door.

AN OLD AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP LINE.—Mr. JOHN J. MCCORMICK is now located in his new quarters, No. 122 Smithfield street, and ably represents the interests of the Cunard line of steamers in this city. This favorite company, with travelers to and from Europe, are as usual the recipients of liberal patronage, and it deservedly are they favored in the matter of the accommodations in which their ships are managed and passengers accommodated. For the information of those contemplating a trip across the ocean, we will say that this line offers the greatest facilities. It has been a few years they have been running, they have never lost a ship, and will be happy to furnish any information on application at his office, 122 Smithfield street.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.—And justly so, both on account of its superiority and the complete satisfaction which it gives over any sewing machine in use at the present time. Such is an extract of the many letters received from parties who are using the Singer sewing machine. Call at the office and see what others have used or does use this family favorite. It is confidently superior to all others, and it needs but a trial to establish the fact in the mind of any lady. Remember that you are not expected to purchase until you have never examined into its merits. It does all kinds of sewing, and runs without noise. Office No. 54 Fifth avenue, second floor, over Hoon, Hay & Co.'s store.

In the National Assembly of this week, Wendell Phillips delivers himself on the Sumner matter, and concludes as follows: "Betrayed in the house of our friends we must rally for another fight such as that which Sumner, Lincoln, Davis and Johnson led. We must teach the people that if ever secession rears its head again, encouraged by a relief from the Ku-Klux bill, it must fall by the hand of the sword, until every now living white man is in his grave."

It is stated that the Eighth United States Infantry, numbering 1,000 men, is ordered to join in the Governor's Island ever since the San Domingo Commission left to proceed to that island, in the event the Congress should not adjourn, and will be guided in stated their movements, or in the event that Hayti should undertake to interfere with Baez while the Commissioners were on the island.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Sugar quiet; prime 9½@9¾c. Molasses—good fermenting, 37@38c; prime 39@40c; strictly prime, 42c. Coffee dull; stock, 12,000 bags sales at 14½@15c.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canard Steamships Line—John J. McCormick, Agent.
Windmill Boats—Lyon, Shinkle & Co.
Store for Rent—L. H. Smith.
Notice for Rent—Lumberville property street.
Store for Rent—Hays & Gotsy.
Notice to Contractors—Office of H. Whitcomb.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Situation Wanted—A Coal Oil Center aven